The Bombay Gazette

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, MAY

SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, May 1887.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the R. S. "SUPPLE," leaving 21th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, PIRAEUS, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	13th May.
L CATHAY	2853	500	a. Ashdowa	20th "
				TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA	3954	600	R. F. Brocoe	21st "
L OLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	H. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	A. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3128 600	S. F. Cole	14th May.
RAVENNA	3312 750	A. H. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	2936 500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
EMBAY	3261 800	A. C. Inglis	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rate to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be destivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800 ..... 10th May	1st July. (a)
SHOHEIRDE	5,000	600 ..... 16th Ma..	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800 ..... 1st June.	24th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600 ..... 30th June.	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800 ..... 10th July.	1st S.pt.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* stops, o-e.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Dorcich	4600 650	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Meres	42 0 600	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500 550	7th July.

A surgeon and stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th.
BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500 550	14th May

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bazoon House, 70, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, April 1, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

LAN CAMERON, 3,450 tons, Capt. Kewley, 23rd May 1887.

THESE Steamers have good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will sail as above on 11th May. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION

THURSDAY the 12th May, at 12 o'clock noon, at our Sale Room, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

WILSON & CO.

SPECIAL SHOW OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. & CO.

TO LET from 1st June next, the entire Premises, No. 4, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Apply to TEARLESS & Co., Ld., Apollo Street.

MESSRS. & CO.

WANTED—A good COMPOSITOR.

Apply to the FOREMAN PRINTER, Bombay Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of COAL CARGO per s.s. LAMPORT, 1,200 tons, shipped by Messrs. John SMITH & Co., Newcastle, are hereby informed that the Ship is now discharging at the Apollo Bunder.

All Consignees of Coal cargo per s.s. LAMPORT, 1,200 tons, shipped by Messrs. John SMITH & Co., Newcastle, are hereby informed that the Ship is now discharging at the Apollo Bunder.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 1867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May 1887, at noon, calling at Porebunder, Mangrotn, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) sailing at Karemunee, Shadder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, and thence (weather permitting) to Kurrachee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,613 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May at 3 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 7, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at *lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. TUCKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1887.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN INKSTANDS.

THE "Vis-a-Vis" INKSTAND will open on either side without the trouble of turning round. Handsome Glass Reservoir, on highly polished Oak Stands, richly ornamented with gilt mounts. Suitable for Library, Study, or Office.

Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 22, Rs. 27, and Rs. 30.

INKSTANDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN ELECTRO PLATE, WHITE METAL, OAK and GILT, LEATHER COVERED, GLASS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW "ROYAL WRITING CABINET" REGISTERED.

MADE of British Oak, handsomely polished and neatly mounted with Nickel Silver mounts, the front falling down makes a convenient rest to write upon. Fitted with partitions for all sizes of Note Paper and Envelopes, Books, Journal, Ledger, Letters, &c., &c., Scissors, Ink Bottle, Stamp Box, Drawers, &c., &c., &c., the whole locking up into a Box 12½ by 7½ by 13½.

Rs. 70.

Ditto ditto larger size, 15 by 14½ by 10.

Rs. 100.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LINEN TOWELS.
HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12 and 2-4 per dozen.
DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.
DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 18 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
A YACHT PIANO
BY CRAMER.
Priced.....Rs. 340.

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
NEARLY NEW.
Rs. 650.
1 ditto ditto Old, Rs. 300.

MARCKS AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
42, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
73, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampartrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL GROCERY.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET REQUISITES.

BATS, Rs. each	Rs. a.
Do. Practice ..... each	4 12
Do. do. Best Selected Practice ..... "	5 0
Do. Single Cane ..... "	8 8
Do. Double Cane ..... "	9 8
Do. Treble Cane ..... "	10 8
Do. All Cane ..... "	12 0
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... per set	2 2
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ..... "	3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules ..... "	5 12
Do. do. and Iron Points ..... "	6 8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 3 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. ..... each	12 0

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's ..... each	6 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's ..... "	7 8
Do. do. Pinder's Full Tight, with a Screw Adjust, whereby the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... "	11 0
Do. do. Champion Match ..... "	8 8
Do. do. Plain Strung ..... "	8 8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ..... "	11 8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled ..... "	10 8
Do. do. "Teachers" "No" Plus Ultra." ..... "	10 0
Do. do. the Latest Pattern ..... "	10 0
Do. do. The Demon Slazenger's ..... "	12 8
Do. do. The Victor Fortnam's ..... "	12 8
Do. do. Ayre's Champion ..... "	12 12

FOOT-BALL.

	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India Rubber, covered with best hide leathery specially dressed	
No. 4—26 in circumference ..... each	6 12
No. 5—28 in do. ..... "	7 8
No. 6—30 in do. ..... "	8 8
No. 7—32 in do. ..... "	9 8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys' each Rs. 1-5 and	1 8
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	2 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... "	2 8
Do. Treasurer's Match ..... "	3 8
Do. Champion ..... "	4 4
Do. Diamond 2 Brilliants Cheque ..... "	5 0
Do. Registered Patterned Diamond Cheque ..... "	6 0
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated ..... per pair	6 0
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ..... "	7 0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock. Per pair	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... "	7 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ..... "	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled, Regulation ..... per doz.	5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ..... "	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. "	9 8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ..... "	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. ..... "	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 10 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Star Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case ..... per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, as by Regulation Club ..... each	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... "	7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ..... per pair	10 0

GOLF.

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 ..... per doz.	9 8
CLEEK'S ..... each	4 12
IRONS ..... "	4 12
IRON NIBLICKS ..... "	4 12
PLAY CLUBS ..... "	4 12
PUTTERS ..... "	3 12
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short ..... "	3 12

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOBACCOS! TOBACCOS!!

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

Note.—Manufactured of the *purest natural leaf* imported *direct* from the States. A fresh consignment just opened out. Trial and Comparison confidently invited.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aerated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW INDIAN REMEDIES
FOR
DYSENTERY.

EACH of the following is of proved efficacy, and a choice may be made according to the nature of the case. No ordinary case of Chronic Dysentery will resist their action.

Arrow Root with Bael	Bottle	2 8
Arrow Root with Pomegranate	"	1 8
Syrup of Pomegranate Rind	"	1 8
Syrup of Mangosteen Rind	"	1 8

The following are also very useful in special cases:—

Myrobalan Powder	Bottle	1 8
Spogel Seeds	"	1 0
Fluid Extract of Bael	1-4 and "	2 4
Bael Fruit Preserve	"	1 4

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SYKE'S
STANDARD HYDROMETERS
Expressly Manufactured

TO comply with the new Abkari Rules, Consisting of
Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and Book.
Complete set, Rs. 15-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.
(Registered).

A DELICIOUS PERFUME,
BEQUEATHED TO
KEMP AND COMPANY
BY THE GODDESS FLORA.
Per Bottle, Rs 2; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRECIOUS GEMS.

HOLDERS of LAND in the CITY of BOMBAY are hereby informed that the COMPANY intend to TAKE DELIVERY for the same on MONDAY, 16th May 1887.

Diamond and Pearl
Diamond and Ruby
Diamond and Emerald
Diamond and Sapphire
Diamond and Pearl

Mahajan Chetty, Merchant, Corner of the Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADVERTISEMENT of the COMPANY intending to TAKE DELIVERY for the same on MONDAY, 16th May 1887.

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MARCKS & CO. LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings, up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PALE DINNER. Sound and choice. Per dozen, Rs. 23.
PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED.
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
VINO DE PASTO. A fine old Wine.

CHOICE SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO. Old, exquisite. Per dozen, Rs. 35.
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA, NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
MANZANILLA. Light and delicate.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy implied by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although instruments by other makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Steel Pens.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
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	Drawing Boards.	Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Best Japanese Tooth Paper.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Drawing Pencils.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Crayons.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Best Bamboo Cane Brushes.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Bird Pattern Drawing Pens.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Also Best Ivory and Blackwood Colour Pans of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES !

THE favourite S.S. "MAMELUKE" of the BEDOUIN line to LIVERPOOL DIRECT, about the 16th May. Has accommodation for a few more. Fare Rs. 250. We also have Vessels for Marseilles, Genoa, Antwerp, &c., from Rs. 220 to Rs. 250. Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of COAL CARGO per S.S. LAMPORT, 3,351 tons, shipped by Messrs. John Dixie & Co., from CARDIFF, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for my COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY for the same at once, otherwise the Coal will be landed at Consignees' expense.

J. COTTER,
Master, s.s. Lamport.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the CITY of BOMBAY are informed that their GROUND RENT BILLS for the year 1886-87 have become due and they are requested TO PAY the same at once into the Office of the Collector of Bombay, New Secretariat Building, failing which their Ground Rent will be recovered, under section 12 of Bombay Act II of 1876, by attachment and sale of their properties.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, May, 4 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, POSTPONED from the 5th inst., for Want of a Quorum of Members, will be held here, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.

Municipal Offices, 7th May 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the CREDITORS of ZAINOOLBHOY AHMEDBHOY, who traded lately in the name, firm and style of STEWARD and Co., at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, will be held at the house of Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody, No. 153, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, this day, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 p.m. precisely.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY,
YUSUFALLY ALLABUX,
Trustees to the Estates of Zainoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy.

7th May, 1887.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,516 per square inch, in casks of 300 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC.
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows-Street, Fort; Depot, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for filling in with earth a TANK on the south side of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, and Building a WALL to enclose it.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained on application, at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned, until 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 16th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th May, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that KERBADJEE HORMASJEE BHAROOCHA has contracted to sell to BEZONJEE HORMASJEE MISTRY, the property hereunder written. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within 15 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, if there be any.
All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Soli Hadly-ground leading to the Falkland Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 588 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 53, and bounded on the east and south by the property of Hajee Essa Fazila, on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Hormasjee Limboowalla, and on the south by public passage.—Dated this 7th day of May, 1887.

BOMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Limited.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1886, of Rs. 32 per Whole Share, and Rs. 7½ per Quarter Share, free of Income-Tax, is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 9th May 1887, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
t. c., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1887.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—
Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.
Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware,
Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.
Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE
[Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla ; during the season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ENGLISH FLOWER POTS.—Used in importing plants. Small sizes, by the dozen, or by the hundred.—THOS. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

MONSOON RATES.—From Rs. 90 to 150 per month. Rooms Well-furnished, Clean and Airy. ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

TO LET, from 1st June, the airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Lands End, formerly occupied by Honorable Mr. Ashburner and now by S. M. Moses, Esq. Apply to BYRAMJEE COWASJEE BISNEY, 122, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOLTA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable, Cool and Newly-painted Upper-storied BUNGLOW at Grant Road, near the Bridge. Separate Accommodation for Two Families. Also Nice ROOMS in Church Gate Street, Fort, suitable for an Office or a Residence. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a GRADUATE to teach a Matriculation Candidate for an hour in English and Sciences. Apply GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

MONSOON RATES from Rs. 100 to 200 per month. Apply to GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Auction TO-DAY, at 2 p. m., by order of the Administrator-General, DOG-CART, by Stephens, HORSE and HARNESS, property of late Mr. Frank White.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Mortadella and Hams in Tins, Sausage, Bacon, Thorn Fish, Dry Mushrooms, Mushrooms in Oil, Anchovies, Macaroni, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, Tomato Paste, &c.

TO LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, at Naigaum, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Stations. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to DADABHOY HORMASJEE BILLIMORIA, Share Bazaar, or Middle Colaba, near Chowkey.

LANDED PROPERTY.—Parties desirous of purchasing, selling, or mortgaging Landed Property situated in the Island of Bombay or at Bandora and places adjacent thereto, are recommended to address "G. G.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, either in writing or in person. All communications will be treated as CONFIDENTIAL and *bona fide* offers only will meet with due attention.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES can be had, for Cash or on Hire, at 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SHIKAR HATS.—On CORK, very Light, Tan and White Canvas.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters, Church Gate Street.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

TO BE LET, ON HIRE, an old famous commodious HOTEL, with two premises, situate at Byculla, in a cool place. Apply "A. B." care of this paper.

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. B B Coat and Trousers. V. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £542,074-10-10 Stg.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3½ and Rs. 2½ per 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

PATENT TENT for Shooting. Double Fly, Size 8' by 6'. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, orange, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

INDIAN FINE ART.—A Handsome Chess, Cribbage, Work and Writing Table combined, beautifully inlaid Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl, Rs. 250. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, "BOMBAY VIEW," formerly known as the "Folly," commands an excellent position, newly painted and containing 6 Bed Rooms, 6 Bath Rooms, 1 Drawing Room, and 1 Dining Room. Apply to FURDONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6 Hornby Row, Fort.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER. Bottled by Ind Coope & Co., Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15 ; Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes, and Hotels. Apply to KING KING & Co.

TO LET, from 1st May, Upper-storied BUNGALOW, now occupied by Mr. L. A. WATKINS in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply at the premises or at Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 18, Church Gate Stree.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rewpore Chuddors and Shawls ; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per S. S. "HUZARA" a Bran New MAIL-PHAETON by "L. Fulker" of Salisbury.
1 English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, in good order, by "Kesterton."
1 Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, both the property of a gentleman proceeding to England shortly.
1 English-built Single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," the property of Dr. H. Cook.
And three Bran New Circular-fronted Light and Elegant BROUGHAMS, by "Watson" of Lowestoft.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—
5 cases printed mulls.
1 ,, red ground prints.
1 ,, printed cambrics.
6 ,, white shirtings.
7 ,, white printed border sarry.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 ,, grey madapolams.
6 ,, grey T cloth.
10 boxes quarts champagne.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 9, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKET PLAYERS.
Auction Sale of Cricket Bats, Balls, Kits, &c.

The Undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 41, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows :—
Just landed per mail s. s. Verona.
A consignment from the well-known Fabrick W. H. Cook, of London, cricket bats, balls, kit, &c. containing—
43 pieces all cane cricket bats.
19 ,, single ,, ,,
11 ,, double ,, ,,
23 ,, all ,, youths' ,,
6 ,, single ,, No. 6 ,, ,,
6 ,, ,, No. 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, solid handle cricket bats.
3 dozen patent maple cricket balls.
N.B.—Each one bat will be put up for sale for the convenience of the purchaser, together with a book of cricket laws will be given to the purchaser gratis.
Property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 9, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of Building Materials opposite the Bombay Tramway Company's Office at Colaba.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-named place a large quantity of building materials, consisting of teak wood planks, rafters, posts, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Station, in the jutha of Khimjee Visram, by order of Marwaree Hurnandrai Fulchund, and on account and risk of Messrs. Ralli Brothers—
225 full-pressed bales Bengal cotton, stamped by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Bazonjee Dastoor and Nusserwanjee Bazonjee Dastoor, Administrators of the property and creditors of the late Horamjee Bazonjee Dastoor deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Cumballa Lane, or opposite the 7th and the 8th Khetwadi Lane, Khetwadi, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, solid silverware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 1, 2, and 4 lights hanging organ lamps, a first-rate large size musical box, a first-rate clock, rich table ornaments, a strong second-hand landau, a strong second-hand dog-cart, a fast-trotting bay horse, a large collection of China pots and garden seats, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Nepean Sea Road, Malbar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate chandeliers and photographs, a collection of china and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of OSCAR GOY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 9, 1887.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay, Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

THE ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is airy, commodious, scrupulously clean and open to the westerly breeze. It affords all the comforts and privacy desired by Ladies and Gentlemen and is near all the business Offices of Merchants and Government, and also the two Railway Stations, Borce Bunder and Church Gate, and convenient also for Tram Cars, which pass the door. TERMS—MODERATE.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ..... Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ..... Rs. 72
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S
CELEBRATED OLD MADEIRA WINES.

MADEIRA WINES, produced in the Island of that name, were once very popular, and ARE NOW FAST REGAINING THEIR PLACE IN PUBLIC ESTEEM.
Full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and with very great vinous flavour, Madeira is undoubtedly everything that a Wine should be, and as the only cause of its not being more generally consumed is a fallacious notion on the part of the Public that Genuine Pure Madeiras are not to be got, the following facts will be of interest :—
In 1853 a sweeping disease known as the "Oidium" destroyed nearly all the Vines in the Island, in consequence of which prices rose to such an enormous extent as to send the Wine out of fashion. Since then the Island of Madeira has been favoured with TWENTY-THREE GLORIOUS VINTAGES, whilst the accumulation of Stock, owing to the small demand for the Wine, has resulted in a great fall in prices making MADEIRAS one of the BEST and CHEAPEST WINES NOW OFFERED !
MADEIRAS ARE WELL KNOWN TO BE THE MOST DIGESTABLE OF ALL WINES, OWING TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE RICHER IN FRUIT SALTS THAN ANY OTHERS.
Excessive dryness in Wines means want of flavour and crudeness, causing indigestion, and is therefore to be avoided.
Really fine Vintages mean Ripe Grapes, which must produce Fruity Wines, and be conducive to health.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing the following Brands more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India :—

Very Superior ..... per doz. qts. Rs.	20 0	London Particular ..... per doz. qts. Rs.	30 8
Pale Dry ..... ,, ,, ,,	22 0	Rich old "Boal" ..... ,, ,, ,,	36 8
Specially Selected ..... ,, ,, ,,	24 0	Very Dry old "Sercial" ..... ,, ,, ,,	43 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA ..... ,, ,, ,,	30 0	Grand old "Cama de Lobos" ..... ,, ,, ,,	50 0

PORT WINES.—Shipped by HOOPER BROTHERS, Oporto.
(A very well-known and old-established Brand in the United Kingdom.)

Good Fruity ..... Rs.	18 0	Light old—a good desert Wine ..... Rs.	23 0
Superior, full bodied, light ..... ,,	30 0	Invalid's Wine, "Special" ..... ,,	28 0
		(Choice, tawny, mellow, extremly old in the wood).	

SHERRIES.—Shipped by MANUEL GAZTELU E YRIARTE, Port St. Mary, Spain.
(Whose Soleras are identically the same as those from which this firm has been shipping since the year 1831.)

Pale, medium, dry ..... Rs.	18 0	"Oloroso," excellent, dry, special ..... Rs.	23 0
"Vino do Pasto," soft, dry ..... ,,	19 0	"Amoroso," rich and nutty ..... ,,	26 0
Manzanilla, pure dry, natural ..... ,,	23 0	"Amontillado," pale dry ..... ,,	27 0

The above quotations are subject to 3 per cent. discount for cash.
Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, and samples on application.
N. B.—Quotations given on application for shipments in Wood.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).
Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes ; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. THURNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
HYDERABAD.
TENDERS FOR IRON WORK.

REFERRING to Advertisement, dated 21st April, Camp Amraoti, inviting Tenders for Iron Work required for a bridge across the River Poorna in the 19th mile of the Amraoti and Ellichpur road, notice is hereby given that the TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS has been EXTENDED to 20th May 1887.

J. CRAIG,
Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

V. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.

NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
K. T. TELANG.
COWASJEE HORMASJEE.
TRIBHOVANDAS M. NATHOOBHOY.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

THE CAWNPORE TANNERY Co., Limited.
Registered under Act VI. of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each. Payment Rs. 5 per Share on application. Rs. 5 per Share on allotment. The remainder by calls of Rs. 5 per Share to be called up as may be found necessary, one Calendar Month's Notice being given previous to such calling due.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES may be obtained from Messrs. BREUL and Co., Cawnpore, the Secretaries of the Company, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 15th instant for the SUPPLY to this Company of 525 TEAKWOOD LOGS to the following specifications :
To be well seasoned, Moulmain or Rangoon TEAK, straight square logs, in quality full Indian, first-class, without holes, shakes, sizes on their edges, knots, beetle or other holes and free from sap.
500 of the logs to be not less than 19 feet long and to measure at least 15 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log. No square should be of less than 20 c. ft. cubical contents.
The remaining 25 logs to be not less than 29 feet long and to measure not less than 18 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log. No square should be of less than 30 c. ft. cubical contents.
The prices are to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depôt, Parel.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 4th May 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, in charge Arsenal, Madras, up to 2nd June 1887, and opened at 12 noon on the 3rd June 1887 for the SUPPLY of IRON and STEEL of different sizes and descriptions (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1888. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.
Sizes and descriptions can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas from the Office of Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a Bank Receipt on account of deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.
On the failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security Deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the Iron and Steel delivered at Madras.

J. F. FISHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the House and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collideries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
IROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now op

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Miranda (s), from Middlesbrough ; Lamport (s), and Country of Salop (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Altencraig (s), from Cardiff ; I. M. S. Tenasserim, Rangoon ; I. M. S. Investigation, Trincomali ; and Landoura (s), Calcutta.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th :—Nedjid (s), for Amsterdam ; Asia (s), Aden and Liverpool ; Mashkey Hall (s), Port Said and Liverpool ; East Anglia (s), Calcutta and Messina ; Medana (s), Trieste, &c. ; Huzara (s), and Australasian, London ; and Hajeen (s), Leghorn. Yesterday :—Bhownagar (s), for Bhownagar ; and Tayaby (s), Cochin.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 9th May 1887, the charges on Foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule M, viz Is. 6d. per rupee.

Lost Currency Notes.—Tanajee Rowlapa reported to the police that he dropped a purse containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 300, somewhere between Colaba and his residence at Khetwady, on Friday morning last.

The 38-Ton Gun.—The detachment of the Royal Artillery under Captain Sanky, who had been engaged in moving the 38-ton gun to Malabar Point Battery, having completed their work, returned on Friday last to Colaba.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Parbedevi Road, Mahim, touching the death of Radhabai, woman, aged 40 years. Deceased that morning, while washing her clothes in a tank at that locality, accidentally slipped, fell in, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered her. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday at Haines Road, Byculla, touching the death of Narayen Nanoo, aged 38 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel, where he, on the 29th ultimo, sustained an injury to his right heel by a box of zinc plates accidentally falling upon it. Tetanus supervening the injury, he died on Saturday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Stealing Bread.—Sirpa Babajee, a Hindu lad of 13 years of age, was charged on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing an anna's worth of bread. The accused was noticed loitering about the Prince's Dock that morning, and believing himself to be unperceived, walked away with a labourer's meal of bread which was hung on a nail in a shed. He was stopped however and given into custody. His Worship sentenced him to fifteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Housebreaking.—Inspector Cobb, on Saturday, charged Bhoja Bhama, an old offender, before Mr. Ryan with housebreaking with intent to steal. The accused was found by Mooljee Khimjee, a grain merchant, hiding in his godown. He had broken into the warehouse, and it was conjectured had intended to steal several bags of grain to store a shop which he had opened in the neighbourhood. Pleading guilty and admitting many previous convictions, the prisoner was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Robbing a Child of an Ornament.—Abdoola Currim, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver anklet, valued Re. 2, from the person of the child of Mungoola, woman, while she was carrying the child in her arms at the Null Bazaar fish market on Friday evening last. The accused dexterously removed the ornament in question from the person of the child and handed it to another man (his accomplice), who at once ran away with the article, when the accused was immediately arrested and handed over to the police. Enquiries were made for the man who ran away with the ornament, but he could not be found. Accused, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death of a Retired Bombay Missionary.—We learn with deep regret, from the *Missionary Herald* for April, that the Rev. William Wood, for many years a missionary of the American Board in Western India, died in Hartford, Conn., February 22nd last. The writer was in the same class in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, with Mr. Wood, from 1844 to 1847, and came to India with him and his wife, landing in Bombay, Jan. 19, 1848, after a voyage of nearly six months. After a year or two of missionary life in Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Wood were transferred to Satara. Mr. Wood retired in 1872. We published some months ago a letter from Mr. Wood giving an account of the death of his only-surviving son.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Theft.—Saifansha Mullungsha, a Mahomedan of no fixed place of residence, was on Saturday convicted by [illegible]bhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 168 in cash, the [illegible] of Ismailsha Hooseinsha, a fakeer, living at [illegible] Mohls, on the 5th instant. The evidence for [illegible]ecution went to show that the complainant [illegible]oney in question, which partly belonged to [illegible] his brother and eleven other fakeers, who [illegible]d him in the same house at Hoosnia Mohls, [illegible] under lock and key and went away on [illegible] to Mahim. On his return he found the [illegible] missing, and reported the matter to the police, [illegible]pon enquiries arrested the accused, when he [illegible] a statement and produced the money from [illegible] persons with whom he had left it for safe [illegible]y. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and [illegible]entenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Stealing Government Grain.—Inspector Stanford preferred a charge against Pandoo Bagji, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, of having in his possession a quantity of grain which was suspected to have been stolen. The accused was employed in the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba as a cartman, and while he was leaving the premises he was searched and grain tied in a bundle was found on him. The grain was a portion of the quantity given to him for his bullocks. In defence he admitted that the grain belonged to Government and was part of the food for his bullocks, but he had taken it to carry it home for his children. His Worship said it was clear that the accused had intended to feed his family with the food meant for the animals under his charge. Taking into consideration the fact that prisoner would lose his employment, he would pass a sentence of seven days' hard labour.

Cook's Moonlight Trip.—An anonymous writer once observed that all human affairs are tedious. Everything is too long ; visits, dinners, concerts, plays, speeches, pleadings, essays, sermons, all are too long. Pleasure and business labour are equally under this defect. The writer would either admit that there is an exception to every rule, or that he had never heard of Messrs. Cook's moonlight trips in Bombay harbour. "Oh, what wouldn't I give for a breath of fresh air!" is a common expression. For two rupees Messrs. Cook and Son provided ten thousand breaths of fresh air. At their instance the screw steamer Godavery conveyed something like a hundred and fifty persons on a pleasant excursion in the bay. The moon shone brilliantly, the air was cool, and the sea whilst not as smooth as glass was still so calm as not to conduce to the involuntary investigation of marine deposits even by the least sailor-like of passengers. The venture would scarcely pay Messrs. Cook, but according to Mr. Gladstone, Messrs. Cook and Son constitute one of the greatest civilizing agencies in the world—and benefactors have no desire for filthy lucre.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

The following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1886-87 :—

In the month of May, 1887.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	45,30,412	1,01,26,054	1,46,56,466
Exports	1,15,608	2,56,349	3,71,957
Net Imports.....	44,64,804	98,69,705	1,42,34,509
To the end of the month of May, 1887 (Progressive.)			
Imports	2,82,85,611	8,21,97,613	11,04,83,224
Exports	65,64,929	1,06,39,332	1,72,04,261
Net Imports.....	2,17,20,682	7,15,58,281	9,32,78,963

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1886-87 :—

In the month of May, 1887.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	2,27,216	42,49,209	44,76,425
Coined or Examined..	6,11,005	34,42,038	40,53,043
To the end of the month of May, 1887. (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	1,09,45,208	3,43,79,198	4,53,24,149
Coined or Examined..	1,07,45,703	3,23,81,537	4,31,27,240

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE SEWLALL MOTILAL MILLS, TARDEO.

On Saturday morning, at about a quarter to one o'clock, the Sewlall Motilal Spinning and Weaving Mills, at Tardeo Road, were discovered to be on fire. On an alarm being raised, telephonic communication was at once sent to the several fire brigade stations in the city, as also to the several police stations. In the meanwhile the fire spread rapidly and gutted the whole building. The Byculla steam fire engine was the first on the scene, followed shortly afterwards by other steam engines ; several manual engines also repaired to the spot. The fire appears to have originated in the mule room, and the whole of the mill premises, machinery and a large quantity of bales of piecegoods, cotton, &c., have been completely destroyed by the fire. The Alliance Spinning and Weaving Mills, which is situated on the same road and in close proximity to the Sewlall Motilal Mill, had a narrow escape of meeting the same fate, but due precaution was observed. Unfortunately, the Byramjee Battliwala Fire Temple to the south and adjoining the Sewlall Motilal Mill, had the upper and eastern portion of it destroyed by the fire, although every effort was made to save the building. The portion of the fire temple that was destroyed was evidently due to the difficulty of getting at it with the water hose, though all that was possible was done. The estimated damage done to the fire temple is about Rs. 2,000. The estimated damage done to the Sewlall Motilal Mills is not up to the present time known, but it is supposed to be somewhere about the sum of four-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The Sewlall Motilal Mill is not covered by insurance. A large body of the European police force under the supervision of Mr. Smith, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, worked hard. It is necessary to mention that the supply of water from the 4-inch main was found to be quite insufficient.

The Sewlall Motilal Mill formerly belonged to the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, on his death the mill was sold to its present owner, Sewlall Motilal, for Rs. 4,50,000.

A correspondent writes :—"The fire was first discovered by a European gentleman passing on that road in a Victoria, who at once brought it to the notice of the people about that locality. The night watchmen, who were in the back compound of the mills, were communicated with. They immediately ran off to the manager of the mill, who lives some distance away from the mill, in spite of all advice given to them to force open the door where the fire apparently was first observed. Soon afterwards the fire blazed up at a furious rate, threatening the destruction of the whole building. In the meanwhile the fire engine of the Alliance Mill adjoining it towards the north and one from the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Mill towards the south were promptly brought to action against the burning building and to check the further progress of the fire, when the steam fire engines from the several fire brigade stations arrived at the scene and commenced operations. The mill was first purchased by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee from the widow of the late Mr. Davur, from whom a few years ago it was purchased by the present owner, Sewlall Motilal, which since then went by the name of Sewlall Motilal's Mill. The damage is estimated, taking into consideration the present value of the mill property, to be about seven lakhs of rupees. The whole of the mill building with its contents were completely burnt down, with the exception of the engine and the boilers, which were saved. A large body of the European, native and detective police, under the supervision of Mr. Smith, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendents Khan Bahadoor Nur Mahomed Ali and Crummey, were at the scene of the conflagration during the whole time, and after a hard and risky work for full five hours the fire was got under.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

At a meeting of the company held on Saturday the following resolutions, which were passed at a previous meeting, were confirmed :—

"That, until otherwise determined, the qualification of a director shall be his holding in his own right at least five shares for three months.

"That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorized to deposit the funds of the company in one or more of the local Joint Stock Banks as they may think proper, either in current account, or by way of fixed deposits at interest, the amount deposited in any one Bank, either in current account, or by way of fixed deposit or both, not exceeding at any one time the sum of one lakh of rupees, with liberty to them from time to time to renew or vary such deposits with the same or other Banks. That they be, and are also authorized, whenever they may think fit, to invest all or any sum or sums of money belonging to the company either in Government promissory notes or Port Trust or Municipal bonds or debentures, with power to them from time to time to vary such investments for other investments of the same or a like nature."

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of this company was held on Saturday, when Mr. Cursetjee M. Setna occupied the chair. The following was the directors, report submitted to the shareholders :—

"The directors feel pleasure in laying before you their thirteenth annual report of the working of your mill, together with the usual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st December 1886, showing Rs. 1,03,534-4-10 as profit for the year. Your directors have paid in August last an *interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, which absorbed 22,492-8 ; They now propose to pay for the latter half-year ending 31st December 1886, at the rate of —Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share which will amount to 22,492-8 ; to carry to the deterioration of machinery and building account 58,000 ; and the balance to next year's account 549-4-10 ; Rs. 1,03,534-4-10. The machinery and buildings are insured for the sum of Rs. 4,60,000 and the cotton and stores for Rs. 2,45,000. Messrs. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, and Vullabdas Waljee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and audited accounts, re-electing the retiring directors, appointing auditors and declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks.

COLLETT FLOUR AND OIL MILLS COMPANY

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday at the registered office of the company, Armenian Street, Fort. Mr. Premjee Ranchordass, the chairman of the company presided. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting. This company was registered on the 29th August 1886, with a nominal capital of one lac of rupees divided into two thousand Shares of Rupees fifty each for the purpose of acquiring from a joint stock company called "Collett and Company, Limited" the whole of the mill, engines, machinery, building stores and all the plant and stock of the said Collett and Company, Limited, together with the business, goodwill and assets of the company, but your directors regret to inform you that their offer was not accepted by the High Court.

Your directors, however, availing of the powers conferred on them by the articles of association immediately entered into negotiations with the owners of the Maharani Mill for the purchase of their flour mill, and your directors have much pleasure to state that they have succeeded in purchasing the Maharani Mill for Rs. 8,000 and rupees one thousand has been paid as earnest Money.

A call of Rs. 25 per share was made on the 16th September 1886, and the second and final on the 30th November 1886.

This first or statutory meeting has been convened at so early a period only to meet the requirements of the Indian Companies Act, and also to give shareholders an idea of what has been done. Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, and appointing Mr. Toolsjaram Navalram as auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 50. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman was tendered, and the meeting terminated.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold Wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon-road London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd May :—

THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

Read letter from J. A. McConnachie, Esq., dated 8th April, reporting that he made a careful inspection of the work in progress for the Trustees at Elswick on 7th idem ; that the gates for the entrance to the Dock Extension are now well advanced and will be ready for shipment about the 22nd May. He states that he has urged the completion of the swing bridge for the communication passage, and that from the position of the work he now expects it will be ready for shipment at the end of April. He further states that a consignment comprising the whole of the remainder of the pipes and valves, the accumulators part of the sluices, and sundry other details left Hull on the 6th idem, about 200 tons in all.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

SHIPS IN DOCK.

Submitted letter from the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, dated 3rd February 1887, forwarding a letter addressed to him by the commander of the s.s. Coromandel regarding the risk of damage to the larger class of steamers when berthing in Prince's Dock, and suggesting that a steam tug be provided for moving vessels in dock.

Resolution.—The Trustees are of opinion that the use of a tug inside the Dock is not required.

It should be suggested to the Port Officer that the steam launch Witch might be used more frequently than hitherto for laying out warps in the Dock.

DRINKING WATER AT THE BUNDERS.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, dated 9th April, stating that they receive many complaints from the passengers travelling by their steamers that they are unable to obtain a drink of water on the bunders, and calling the attention of the Trustees to the subject.

Resolution.—Messrs. Shepherd and Company should be informed that it is the duty either of the Municipality or of the owners of the ferry steamers to arrange for a supply of drinking water for the passengers by those steamers, and that the Trustees do not propose to make the provision.

BUILDINGS ON PORT TRUST LAND.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 490, dated 29th November 1886, communicating to the Trustees reports by the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the area of Fort Trust land to the east ward of the European General Hospital to be kept free from high buildings.

Submitted report by the Engineer, dated 7th April, furnishing a statement showing that the value of the land within the area covered by the Government restriction may be taken at one-half of that which is unfettered by restriction.

Submitted minute by the chairman, dated 16th April, remarking that the area over which Government desire to restrict buildings to a single upper floor, viz., bounded on the north by Borce Street, on the east by the Mody Street, on the south by Chiploon Street, and on the west by Frere Road measures, exclusive of cross-roads, 47,748 square yards the depth between Frere Road and Mody Strand being about 550ft. He remarks that a considerable area to the east will for the present be used for the temporary storage of goods, and will not be required for permanent buildings. He therefore recommends that for 250ft. most to the east the Trustees do not propose at present to ask Government for compensation, the Trustees meantime undertaking not to allow on this area, say 21,704 square yards, either buildings with more than one upper floor or the proposal for compensation shall have been made, and a reasonable time allowed for considering it. With regard to the remainder, say about 26,044 square yards, the chairman remarks that if the Engineer's conclusion is correct, Government should give the Trustees half the area, say 13,022 square yards of land of similar value elsewhere. He recommends that copy of the Engineer's report be furnished to Government in order that it may be tested in any way which Government may think fit, with a proposal that compensation should be allowed as above.

Resolution.—The Chairman's recommendations are approved and should be acted upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th April 1887.	For week ending 30th April 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	25	31
,, ,, out of ,, ..	20	12
,, transported	13	12
,, attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 29th April 1887.	For week ending 29th April 1886.
Vessels entered.....	14	9
,, left.....	12	9
,, remaining in dock	17	14

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. P. M. MEHTA.

The *Bombay Samachar* hears that Mr. P. M. Mehta is shortly to be appointed a member of the local Legislative Council. The paper enumerates the qualifications of Mr. Mehta for the honour, and expresses great satisfaction that he should have been selected for it by the Government of Lord Reay.

The *Kaisar-i-Hind* says that Mr. Mehta is a "resplendent diamond" in the Parsee community, and that he should have long since been honoured with a seat in the Council.

MR. C. P. COOPER.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Mr. Cooper, our Chief Presidency Magistrate, who went home on leave by the last mail, is an ornament of our Police Courts. Mr. Cooper has been able to win the love and respect of both suitors and lawyers, not only by his knowledge of law and judicial spirit, but also by his calmness, courtesy, and goodness of heart. We shall be sorry to hear of his retirement ; but if he returns after the expiration of his period of leave, we shall gladly give him a very cordial welcome. There can be no question about his fitness for the post he occupies, and we hope that the new Civilian Magistrate will prove a worthy successor of Mr. Cooper.

The *Bombay Samachar* says :—During the thirteen years that Mr. Cooper has occupied the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, his good sense and discretion have earned for him the good-will of the people. Even when he was newly appointed to the office, hopes were entertained that he would prove a model Magistrate, and those hopes have been amply realized. His impartiality and judicial calmness, his affability, as well as the care and caution he has always exercised in dealing out justice, have gained for him high esteem in legal circles, and also afforded entire satisfaction to the public.

THE PARSEE TIGER SLAYER.

The native papers deplore the death of Mr. Kotwal, the tiger-slayer. The *Rast Goftar* says :—We have heard that while Mr. Kotwal was in the J. J. Hospital, several Europeans were making kind inquires about his condition through their butlers. While he was lying wounded in Banda, he got it recorded in the official books of the State that he had met with his death like a man and a man of courage. Mr. Kotwal was our only sportsman, and his death has left a void which cannot be filled. The blood of great monarchs like Cyrus and Xerxes ran in his veins. The *Rast Goftar* and the *Kaisar-i-Hind* and the *Gujerati* are all sorry that the railway company should have been unable to secure the comfort of the wounded sportsman in his journey from Nowsari to Bombay.

LOW CASTE HINDOOS AND RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

We take the following from the English columns of the *Gujerat Mitra* of Surat :—The question of the Dhed and Bhangee passengers has been urged by the Native Press on the attention of the Government many a times ; but unfortunately, this long-standing grievance has not been redressed. The practice of forcing the abovenamed low caste people amongst passengers is still in force. It passes one's comprehension to think what gain the Government and the railway authorities get by enraging the religious feelings of the people. Once a Dhed or a Bhangee enters a carriage, the rest of the passengers consider their bodies, clothes and things polluted : they raise a howl but have to submit ultimately. The European officers cannot imagine the trouble the passengers have to go through on going home. They can neither eat nor touch anything before their bodies and clothes are washed and purified. To an European mind, this may appear meaningless, but, nevertheless, the people will do it and cannot help doing it. A circumstance of this kind goes far to counterbalance the beneficent influences of many a wise acts of the Government, and we are not far wrong in saying that if the people could get an opportunity of resenting such an outrage, they would not fail to do so. The Government and the railway authorities must remember that they exist at the cost of the revenue derived from people, and have no right, therefore, to force their own foreign notions down the throats of the people. The Indian people would rather do without a railway, if they see thier religious feelings have to be sacrificed.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT SATARA.

Native Opinion, in commenting upon Lord Reay's speech at Satara, says :—We should like to see the work of higher education carried on privately on a greater scale. But at the same time it is not a consummation to be desired that Government should withdraw their funds from education and divert them to the military or other branches of expenditure. This is the real grievance and it has not been met properly by his Excellency in his speech. The question yet remains, why not let the Deccan College stand as it is, and at the same time encourage other private institutions ? Perhaps it may be said that this opens the question at large while the present arrangements which the Bombay Government is going to make are such as it can undertake, looking to the funds at its disposal. But it would be no answer to us to say that the question is a large one and its solution depends on the Government of India. We do not care on whom it depends ; but we say that it is both unjust and impolitic to withdraw Government funds from education. Of course the financial pressure will be pleaded as an excuse, but it can be very easily seen that there are several other departments which admit of larger retrenchments than the educational one. With such fat pays and fat departments that can be cut down it ill becomes a responsible Government to say that it shall withdraw its funds from education. If Lord Reay felt that it was a great injustice to withdraw the funds from education he ought to have said so. The mere assertion that he is doing it because his resources are crippled is not an answer worthy of his Excellency. Now the question, whether the Deccan Education Society would agree to the proposals or not, is quite a different one. It may be a question with the Society to consider whether acceptance of the Government proposals would fit in with their original objects. It has been explicitly asserted by his Excellency that if the Society refuse the proposals made, Government would withhold all aid from the Fergusson College. This is a threat which it may be worth while to listen to or not. For ourselves we think that the present proposals are as far as they go consistent with public good but how far they would suit the Society we are not just now prepared to say.

The *Indian Spectator* says on the same subject :—The final arrangement proposed is as satisfactory as could be expected, and equally so appears to us to be the explanation tender in regard to it. Opinions may differ in different localities, but we fail to see the justice of three fully aided colleges in one centre at a time, when popularly more important institutions have to be starved for want of support. The Deccan College and the Fergusson College have a common aim, and they ought to work better and cheaper as one than otherwise. If the Governor's speech at Satara dissipates remaining doubts as regards the educational policy of the Government generally, Mr. Kirkham's letter in the *Bombay Gazette*, of 30th April, does equally good service with regard to technical education. Mr. Kirkham writes upon the strength of personal experience acquired during years of departmental work, and also by virtue of the special experience obtained during his recent visit to Europe. And he clearly demonstrates that technical education is not a sham nor a new fangled idea. It is the question of the day all over the world, and for India especially it is a real and a pressing want. This has been felt for years and Mr. Kirkham has effectually silenced the opposition by quoting passages from the report of the Educational Department as well as the famous Despatch of 1854. Hitherto the latter has been industriously mis-quoted, and it cannot, therefore, be too often quoted aright. The extract from the report of the President of Queen's College, Cork, has also a direct bearing on the case before writing it, and asked me if I had written it. To the question, with the manner in which it was put, was so unusual that I referred him for further information to the clerk of my court. He then said he was going to file an affidavit in the Chief Court that I had announced my judgment before writing it and about other things too. This I understood as a threat, and such language as a party to a case has no right to use with Mr. Kitchen in the course and such proceedings as are before the court co-day. I asked him not to file the affidavit, for I had already written my judgment—this he has already admitted in his affidavit before the Chief Court. I would, of course, never have refused to read my judgment to any lawyer, who had asked me in a courteous manner. In point of fact, I did not read my judgment to Mr. Browne, and I do not remember that he asked me in so many words to read it to him. He asked me to let him have a copy of it, and I again referred him to the clerk of the court. I will here supply a detail that I remember. I pulled out my watch to ascertain if there were time to give him a copy on that day, and to the best of my recollection it was then about 20 minutes to 4. I think after that he pulled a rupee out of his pocket, and in a very insolent manner asked me to allow him to peruse my judgment. I saw that Mr. Browne was taking liberties with me which were highly unusual, and that his object was to insult ; and I told him he had better leave the court. He refused to do so, and putting on a very defiant attitude, stood in the middle of the floor and said he had as much right to remain there as I had. I then returned to my private room, leaving Mr. Browne in the court. I was followed into my private room by one of my officials, and I asked him if Mr. Browne had gone. I wanted to return to court, and of course I did not wish to converse with Mr. Browne. On ascertaining that he had left the court, I returned to it myself and proceeded with my work. In evidence that the time was not so late as stated by Mr. Browne, I presented to the court three judgments written by me, on the same date, after the disposal of Mr. Browne's case. In my letter I have charged Mr. Browne with having insulted me ; I have stated what his conduct was in my court.

Mr. Rattigan then cross-examined complainant, who said he expected close reasoning from Mr. Browne on the grounds of appeal. He felt that it was unsafe to trust Mr. Browne's argument. He could only have written a few sentences before Mr. Browne came into court. It would have been falser if the few sentences had been set aside, but time was pressing, and Mr. Browne's arguments were vague. Page 10, it would appear, was written before he sent for the pleader. Complainant had had no private quarrel with Mr. Browne ; on the contrary, he had dined with him at the Pindi Mess.

Complainant was then cross-examined as to various passages which appeared in his, complainant's, judgment, and which tallied with Mr. Browne's memorandum. Complainant argued that the statements in his judgment were refutations of an argument on the record. He had never read Mr. Browne's evidence before the lower court. Mr. Macauliffe explained at length the reason of the delay in his reply to the Registrar of the Chief Court's letter which called on him for an explanation of the 16th March. He said it was posted late on the night of the 29th, and missed the post.

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Gopal Dass, reader of Mr. Macauliffe's court, was the first witness called on Saturday. His evidence went to show that Mr. Macauliffe arrived in court before 12, and that a little after 3 o'clock the appeal case in which Mr. Browne appeared was taken in hand. He further stated that the Judge showed the record to the pleader, and saw Mr. Browne take a rupee out of his pocket and offer it to the Judge. After which the Judge went to his room until the pleader had gone, when he returned into court.

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The case was subsequently adjourned.

FROM THE VICTORY TO THE VICTORIA.

The new war ship Victoria, built by the English Government, was launched on April 9th from the shipbuilding yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., Elswick, Newcastle. This being the largest ship ever launched in the Tyne, and the heaviest vessel in the world, considerable interest was taken in the proceedings. A distinguished company assembled on a reserved platform to witness the proceedings, other parts of the extensive yard, the opposite side of the river, and a number of steamboats being occupied by crowds numbering certainly not less than from 140,000 to 150,000 persons. The vessel which receives her armament and boilers at the hands of the Elswick Company, and which is remarkable in the respect of being built and made ready for the reception of her crew by one firm, was christened by Mrs. Forwood, wife of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, who also touched the handle of an automatic arrangement which set the launching apparatus in motion, and launched the vessel in the most successful and steady manner possible.

Sir W. G. Armstrong, in proposing "Success to the Victoria," said—The launch of to-day will be a memorable event in the history of Elswick, not only because the Victoria is the first armour clad that the Company has built, but because she is the heaviest ship ever successfully launched in this country, for which reason the operation of launching was regarded as unusually critical. For my part, it was a great relief to see her safely in the water, and I trust her successful launch will be the commencement of a successful career. She has been honoured with the name of Victoria, which in

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

A PUNJAUB LEGAL SCANDAL.

UNSEEMLY SCENES BETWEEN JUDGE AND COUNSEL.

The enquiry into the circumstances attending the recent legal scandal at the Sialkot Divisional Court, on the 16th of March last, was commenced in the Lahore Chief Court on Saturday morning, 30th ultimo, before Mr. R. T. Barney. Mr. M. Macauliffe, B.C.S., Divisional Judge, Sialkot, was the plaintiff in the case, and Mr. W. E. Browne, Pleader of the High Court, was the defendant. Mr. J. R. E. Gouldsbury appeared on behalf of Mr. Macauliffe, while Mr. W. H. Rattigan and Mr. Bates defended. The case is of public interest only in so far that the public is interested in the administration of justice without unseemly "scenes" in court between Judge and counsel ; but the point on which it turned was professedly technical ; as to whether Mr. Macauliffe had delivered judgment upon a certain appeal for which Mr. Browne was engaged, in an irregular manner or not :—

Mr. Macauliffe, the plaintiff, was first called, and on oath said :—"I arrived at my court on the 16th March before 12 o'clock, and was handed some papers. My Munshi informed me there was an European pleader in one of the cases before me that day. I ran my eye down the grounds of appeal in the case the pleader was engaged in, and I quite made up my mind that I could derive no assistance from such vague arguments. I took the record into my private room, with my Munshi ; and here I want to add to the details of my letter to the Registrar. I went into my room and sent for Harbans Lall, Assistant Commissioner, and had a talk with him about the duration of his own cases. I then proceeded to peruse the papers in the appeal in which Mr. Browne was engaged. My recollection of the file is that the papers were not in chronological order, and I had a great struggle with it, as will be seen from my judgment. I had sent my salaam to Mr. Browne before putting pen to paper on page 6 of my judgment, but it is possible I may have written some sentences of it before he came into court. I am perfectly certain that the whole of page 7 was written when the pleader was in court, and this is apparent from the internal evidence of the writing, most distinctly remember the statement he made to me, that he produced no witnesses in the first court, as he did not wish to waste the time of the first court. This very argument of his I reproduced in my own language in the first paragraph of page 7. Mr. Browne spoke at very considerable length in my presence, and the only interruptions that I made were when I referred to my reader to verify by the record certain statement of his. When I would stop Mr. Browne for a moment to write, and then go on again. The whole of page 9 is devoted to one of his arguments. Mr. Browne wound up with an eulogy on my knowledge of native character and impartiality, and said he confidently committed the case to my hands. He then sat down, and there had been absolutely no difference between himself and myself up to that time. I then wrote a few lines at page 11, dismissing the appeal of his two clients, and modifying the appeal of Gulam Ali. I then said I dismissed the appeal. He then said I had delivered judgment before I had written it, and that he would report me to the Chief Court by filing an affidavit for having done so. He said there was an order of the Chief Court that I must not deliver judgment before writing it, and asked me if I had written it. To the question, with the manner in which it was put, was so unusual that I referred him for further information to the clerk of my court. He then said he was going to file an affidavit in the Chief Court that I had announced my judgment before writing it and about other things too. This I understood as a threat, and such language as a party to a case has no right to use with Mr. Kitchen in the course and such proceedings as are before the court co-day. I asked him not to file the affidavit, for I had already written my judgment—this he has already admitted in his affidavit before the Chief Court. I would, of course, never have refused to read my judgment to any lawyer, who had asked me in a courteous manner. In point of fact, I did not read my judgment to Mr. Browne, and I do not remember that he asked me in so many words to read it to him. He asked me to let him have a copy of it, and I again referred him to the clerk of the court. I will here supply a detail that I remember. I pulled out my watch to ascertain if there were time to give him a copy on that day, and to the best of my recollection it was then about 20 minutes to 4. I think after that he pulled a rupee out of his pocket, and in a very insolent manner asked me to allow him to peruse my judgment. I saw that Mr. Browne was taking liberties with me which were highly unusual, and that his object was to insult ; and I told him he had better leave the court. He refused to do so, and putting on a very defiant attitude, stood in the middle of the floor and said he had as much right to remain there as I had. I then returned to my private room, leaving Mr. Browne in the court. I was followed into my private room by one of my officials, and I asked him if Mr. Browne had gone. I wanted to return to court, and of course I did not wish to converse with Mr. Browne. On ascertaining that he had left the court, I returned to it myself and proceeded with my work. In evidence that the time was not so late as stated by Mr. Browne, I presented to the court three judgments written by me, on the same date, after the disposal of Mr. Browne's case. In my letter I have charged Mr. Browne with having insulted me ; I have stated what his conduct was in my court.

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MADRAS.

Wellington Races.—The following are the results of the races run on May 5 :—Pony Hurdles—Shadow 1 ; Sirdar 2 ; Carmen 3. Kotaghery Stakes—Salem 1 ; Mockbee 2 ; Rob Roy 3. Pony Scurry—Spot

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 102⅞, but French Rentes in Paris recovered the previous decline of ¿ to 108¿. Bar Silver in London from 43⅝d. receded yesterday to 43⅛d. "quite nominal," but to-day comes 43 7-16d. per oz. In sympathy with this decline and the correspond-ing downward movement in Exchange, Rupee Paper is ¿ lower in Four-and-a-half. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is also ¿ down at 103¼.

In the London General Produce markets yester-day, Linseed was partially 3d. per quarter lower. Cochin Cocoanut-oil was quoted at a decline of £1 per ton. Wheat comes firm with an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in London arrival prices. Liverpool quotations for Soft White are at the same time advanced 2d. per cental, but as the last time Liverpool rates were quoted by Reuter was on 15th April, the rise in reality covers the move-ment of three weeks.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady at unchanged prices both on the spot and to arrive, the sales being 8,000 bales comprising 400 Surats. To-day's report is still quiet with no movement in values, sales 6,000 bales including 400 Surats. In New York yesterday September Futures were 1 point dearer which has been lost again to-day, although August are advanced a point. Ready Cotton is unaltered at 101 5-16 cents. Thursday's advance of 3-16 being thus confirmed.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position with the corresponding date of the two previous seasons. As we surmised the Liverpool stock had reached the turning point of the year last week, yesterday's figures showing a decline of 42,000 bales, which still, however, leaves an excess of 323,000 bales over 1886. The visible supply for all Europe exhibits a reduction of 90,000 bales on the week, but is still 35,000 bales over last year, and 97,000 bales more than 1885. The falling-off in the American Receipts continues very marked, the total for the week being 30,000 bales less than the corresponding week of last year, and should the Bombay figures exhibit the decline they are expected to do between now and the monsoon, the statistical position will shortly begin to show great strength. Prices, however, if they are advanced in consequence will only be so with considerable difficulty, as trade in Manchester which is already flat must be seriously checked by the adverse condition of the Silver Exchanges.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	13,000	43,000	9,000
„ exports to U. K.	12,000	61,000	22,000
„ „ Continent.....	7,000	29,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,140,000	5,039,000	4,639,200
„ exports to U. K. „ „	2,603,000	2,038,200	2,212,800
„ „ Cont. „ „	1,454,000	1,610,000	1,353,600
„ Stock in the Ports	404,000	655,000	570,000
Saturday's receipts.....	1,000	4,000	2,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th inst., affords the following compari-sons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds... ..	2,331,000	2,495,100	2,432,000
„ „ Surats	383,000	448,533	387,930

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	971,000	619,080	994,100
„ London	14,000	22,000	29,000
American Afloat	60,000	41,000	72,000
East Indian „	158,000	84,000	72,000
	1,203,000	904,080	1,167,100
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	5 3-16d.	5 15-16d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras...	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1¿d.	1¿d.	1¿d.

The Bombay Market for the staple remains extremely quiet and for export transactions to-day have been quite insignificant. Prices are nominally unchanged, although the official quotations which we give below make Bengals and Juligaum partially Rs. 1 dearer ; Westerns and the lower classes of Dholleras, Rs. 1 lower. Our local Mills have also been less active buyers to-day, their purchases being only put at about 1,500 bales in all, viz., 600 bales Bengals at Rs. 147 to Rs. 149 ; 600 bales Julgaum at Rs. 183 to Rs. 190 ; 250 bales Pachora at Rs. 175 ; and 100 bales Faravel at Rs. 170 to Rs. 180 per candy according to quality. The official quotations as given by the Committee of the Cotton Trade Association are :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	147	141	Nom	May 25
Amraoti	...	196	190	„	do
Belatcs	...	190	185	„	do
Karanja	...	...	196		do
Akola	...	206	195	Nom	do
Sheagaum	...	206	195	„	do
Khamgaum	...	207	196	„	do
Julgaum	...	195	188	„	do
Khandeish (generally)...	...	193	186	„	do
Bhownugger	216	203	195-196		do
Dholleras ¿ up C.					
Wudwan ¿ pressed	217	204	197	...	do
Do B pressed ...	...	197-198	188	180	do
Broach	...	228	222	...	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar ...	...	...	202-203	...	May 25
Westerns	...	...	191-192	...	May-June
Compta	...	...	170	...	do
Indore.....	...	...	...	168	May 25

WHEAT has again been firm and a fair extent of business has been done in White Pessy at a further advance of ¿ anna per cwt. The buying, however, has not been general amongst exporters but con-fined to a few. We quote :—

Fine Pessy.....	Rs. 4-9	per cwt. R. terms.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-8	„ „
No. 1 Club Delhi ...	„ 4-5 to Rs. 4-5¿	„ „
Red Ahmedabad ...	„ 4-5	„ „

SEEDS are firm all round but unchanged in the matter of price.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Friday were :—

Cotton.....	17,340 bales.
Wheat.....	80,428 cwt.
Linseed.....	14,329 „
Rapeseed	907 „
Gingelly	876 „
Poppy Seed	1,361 „
Groundnuts	3,143 „

FREIGHTS continue firm and if anything tending dearer. For Liverpool engagements of Cotton for ready shipment have again been made at £1-6-3, and cargo has been booked for Antwerp June loading at £1-3.

PIECE-GOODS.—Reuter gives us the shipments of Cotton, Goods and Yarns from the U. K. to India during the month of April, and we subjoin a comparison of them with the figures for the previous month and the corresponding month of last year. It will be observed that there is a falling-off all round, but more particularly for Calcutta. For Bombay the shipments for the four months of this year are considerably smaller in every item than in the same four months of 1886, but the most notable decline is in Printed Cotton which are less than 50 per cent. of last year.

	April, 1887.	Mar. 1887.	April 1886.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	34,950,000	44,900,000	35,500,000
Colored Cottons.. „	4,900,000	3,400,000	3,450,000
Printed Cottons.. „	5,950,000	5,850,000	6,750,000
Twist .. ..lbs.	1,000,000	1,450,000	2,000,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons .....yds.	68,500,000	76,400,000	81,400,000
Colored Cottons... „	6,600,000	5,550,000	7,850,000
Printed Cottons... „	2,900,000	3,250,000	4,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,050,000	1,300,000	1,250,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons .... yds.	6,900,000	8,100,000	8,150,000
Colored Cottons.. „	1,700,000	1,800,000	900,000
Printed Cottons.. „	1,850,000	1,750,000	1,700,000
Twist .....lbs.	850,000	1,150,000	950,000

Bombay only—	For 4 months 1887.	For 4 months 1886.
Plain Cottons..... yds.	176,750,000	184,750,000
Colored Cottons.. „	16,800,000	21,200,000
Printed Cottons.. „	24,250,000	49,300,000
Twist..... ..... lbs.	5,000,000	5,800,000

EXCHANGE.—The downward movement in the Sterling value of the Rupee still goes on, rates to-day being again 1-32d. lower and weak at that. Very little business has been done either in Bank or private paper, but so far as can be seen, buyers are more willing to operate than sellers. The following are quoted rates for next mail, but for the latter half of this month. Credits can be placed at 1s. 4¿d. for all June at 1 3-16, and for July delivery at ¿.

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Do. 8 months' sight.....1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 4 29-32d.	„
France, 3 months' sight ...1·73¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 96¿ for Fours and Rs. 100¿ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays are in active re-quest and have advanced to Rs. 746¿. Spinning and Weaving Mills are steady but generally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. decd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	25 p.c.	746½
Bank of Bengal	15,000	500	all	10 do.	841½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	¿ do.	845
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank.....	10,000	£	£8	6 do.	135
Hong. and Shang. st. Corporation	80,000	100	all	11¿ do.	468-10
National Bank of India.....	27,280	£125	all	5 per.	105xd.
		£50			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	250	1,250	1,250	— 4	1,050
Albion Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. —	425
Albert Press Co., Kan-rachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	470xd
Bradly Cawpore P. Co. Ld	6	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	10¥	225	125	Rs. 11	102¿
Colaba Press Co.	9	1,200	1,200	Rs. 600	565
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	100	16	117
East India Press Co. :	0	200	1,000	Rs. 150	1,215
Fort Press Co.'s	120	6,000	6,000	Rs. 60	1,220
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	565
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 40	490¿
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	310
Mazagar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	200	200	Rs. 10	325
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	500	500	Rs. 55	415¿
New Beest Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	547¿
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	110
Prince of W. Press ..	300	300	100	Rs. 30	375
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	5,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1220
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 25	550
Volkart Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	— —	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	— —	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	000	—	1,375
Albert Sassoon Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	—	325
Alliance Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0	Rs. 20	560
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	600	all	Rs. 27	570xd
Bo. Ocean Manfg. Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	265
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	820
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	—	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New Issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 12½	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	750	750	Rs. 17½	645
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	Rs. 25	675
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 27	515
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,800	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	610
Overton Mills	1,000	250	250	—	157
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	50	775
Hingangchat Mill Co.Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.c.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 20	675
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,00	Rs. 20	425
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,300
James Greaves Mills.	100	100	1,00	Rs. 8	87
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,200	500	5	14-5	491
Jowraz Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	50	Rs. 5	1,029
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	785
Lecondi S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,500	1,00	10	Rs. 6	129
Madras United	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 12	2,700
Mahalukshmi	200	100	100	—	130
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,335
Maugon Spinning Co.	6,000	250	2	Rs. 8	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 10	1,310
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulbarga	15,400	400	...	9 p.c.	765
National spinning	900	1,00	1,00	—	390
Naigaum Cotton Gean Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	—	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	900	1,000	1,000	—	200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	800xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	540
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6¿	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	—	65
Queen Spinning....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8½	835
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 8½	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,500	500	—	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Mills Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,718	500	500	Rs. —	350
Shahspare Mills	675	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,130
Soondardas	650	1,00	1,00	—	640
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	—	235
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	640
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....			1,00	Rs. 40	775

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229-21—William the Third. W. H. Torriano.
19-23—Things of India made Plain, Part II., W. M. Wood.
141-7—The Rose Garden of Persia, L. S. Costello.
B. 81-21—Furnandez's Choices, F. Da Bolsgobey.
41-20—Cloud and Sunshine, Geo. Ohnet.
100-3—Sold in a Trance, K. Clinton.
C. 81-20—London of To-day, G. E. Pascoe.
BERKLEY MEMORIAL.
A. 157-21-28—Science for All, Vols. 5, Edtd. by R. Brown, M. A.
73-31 —Steam Engine, Geo. C. V. Holmes.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

ELDER—NOYES—May 4, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J H Taylor, Captain William Edward Elder to Minnie, daughter of Captain Charles Eda Noyes.

DEATHS.

BOWEN—May 5, at Madras, Miss Frances Bowen.
CLARKE—April 24, at Allahabad, Patrick James Clarke, late a Superintendent of the Government Secretariat, N.-W. P. and Outh, aged 42 years, 1 month and 7 days.
DULEY—May 4, at Bangalore, of Bronchitis, Herbert William (Bertie) the beloved son of William and Mary Duley, Commissariat Department, aged 4 years, and 14 days.
LEONARD—May 1, at Negapatam, Robert Alexander Leonard, Retired Senior Apothecary of the Madras Medical Service, aged 50 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1887.

AMONG the many disquieting rumours from Afghanistan which have been heard of late there have been few which have carried with them less assurance of the capacity of the Ameer to overcome his enemies than the Viceroy's message to the Secretary of State, as it was delivered by Lord Cross in the House of Lords on Friday night. The Viceroy's intima-tion that "he has no reason to believe that the Ameer Abdul Rahman is not holding his own" would prepare us for almost any evil tidings from Afghanistan. For in a political society loosely organized as is that over which the Ameer rules, and where violent swayings of conflicting forces may be looked for at almost any time, a ruler who is able merely to hold his own when large masses of his subjects are in arms against him is in a critical position. Abdul Rahman must crush his enemies or they will crush him. The conflicting forces in Afghanistan cannot for much longer be in a state of equilibrium—if a state of equilibrium was in the Viceroy's mind when he telegraphed of the Ameer holding his own against people who must become stronger every day that they remain in the field unsubdued. To conquer or to be conquered is the alter-native before the lord paramount of a congeries of tribes over whom he rules by force, found-ed upon fear, and amongst whom he has hosts of enemies. It is just possible that the Vice-roy's words have been modified in the tele-graphing, for our own information does not at all warrant the belief that the official view of the situation is as little reassuring as it is here represented to be. The report that Khelat-i-Ghilzai had fallen has not been confirmed, and the Government contradict the somewhat cir-cumstantial account of fighting in the neigh-bourhood of Jellalabad which reached us last week. Ghulam Haidar Khan, the Commander-in-Chief is still there, and, according to a native gentleman recently arrived in Bombay from thence, very anxious to draw his sword in his sovereign's cause. As for the Ameer himself, we hear that he regards the situation with a confidence almost approaching to equa-nimity, and deeming himself able to do a good deal more than hold his own.

THE artizan class in Bombay, who are just now earning exceptionally high wages, will not be begrudged their prosperity so long as it is not maintained by a disregard of economic laws. But if they do not look carefully to the road they are traversing they will find that the power behind the throne, viz., the public who regulate the demand for labour, will go else-where and that their trade will flow away into other channels. Bombay workmen are learning —or mis-learning—the English trades-union theories too readily, and are applying them too freely, while the trade of this city is not yet robust enough to stand it. It is useless for a native to try and claim wages in India corres-ponding to those that a European can earn at home, for he does not and cannot work so hard, at all events in the heavier trades. A blacksmith for instance will earn from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3 a day for an eight hour spell, and makes on an average Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 a month, or, which is a far better basis of comparison, from four to six annas an hour. One English smith makes on an average twenty-seven shillings a week for a week of fifty-four hours, or at the rate of sixpence an hour. Of course this average is only for the more ordinary smiths at home, but they are quite equal to anything that can be got here, for no one can pretend that Indian smiths can attain to any-thing like the skill of the best English work-men, except occasionally under expensive European supervision, and then only with com-paratively light masses. For heavy work can seldom even be attempted in India, meaning by the word heavy such work as an anchor or an iron stern-post for a man-of-war. We instance the blacksmith's trade because it is one in which wages have advanced by prodigious strides, and in which the skill of the workmen cannot be said to have kept pace with the wages, and also because it is one in which the best Indian work is confessedly inferior to the best English. The same rule applies to all other trades to a greater or less extent, but chiefly to those in which the price of labour has to be compared with men's wages in a corresponding and competing employment at home. In all such trades in which women and children are employed in England, the low wages they re-ceive re-act on the wages in India, and the comparison keeps the Eastern pay down ; but where the wages are compared with those of skilled English artizans, they have an upward tendency out of all proportion to the labour given, and simply due to the fact that skilled labourers of the same class in England get high wages.

The difference between the two is still how-ever very great in the better work required by modern civilization, and we say this not with any animus, for we fully recognize the enormous advances made by native workmen of recent years, and are glad to acknowledge it. In fine and delicate tracery and in the deftness required in the smaller kinds of work, the Bombay workman ranks very high, and would rank higher but for a defect to which we shall presently refer ; but the original forms of Hindu civilization, though greatly advanced in many important particulars, were unquestionably behindhand in mechanical knowledge, and no very large and heavy works were carried out except in stone, and the mason's trade is one which must be specially exempted from the charge of inferiority. No one who has ever seen Bori Bunder station could think Indian workmen —when under European supervision—in-ferior to any others in the matter of stone carving, and centuries of practice and of patronage on a vast scale have raised the masons to the top of the tree among Indian artizans. But all the metal work of India, except some of the ornamental plates, &c., is cursed with the failing of incompleteness. The attention to the smallest details which results in really finished work is painfully absent from all the results of native labour in the mecha-nical trades. As long as an arrangement is sufficiently good to carry on with, and the article made will work, there is no attempt at finish as understood in the English sense, and very often the artizan is contented with merely the rough external appearance of the article required, and does not care whether it works satisfactorily or not. We have all seen beauti-fully engraved boxes, closed with wretched imitations of hasps, bolts that shoot the wrong way, &c., while to give the ordinary native workman any bit of simple English home mechanism to repair is to ensure it being copied exactly as to outward appearance, but so ingeniously done as to be useless ever after-wards on account of the impossibility of im-pressing the method of working on his mind. Nor with his increasing wages does the Bombay workman try to improve his skill, and being himself somewhat nearer to his English com-peer, whom he affects to regard as an equal, but whose equality begins and ends with the rate of wages enjoyed. Whatever the difficulties attendant on the founding of the Technical Institute in Bombay, there is no doubt that it is one of the most pressing needs of the moment, for without some means of improving their technical knowledge, the Bombay arti-zans are likely to be left behind in the race. One obstacle to its working lies in the fact that all trades in India are matters of caste and parentage, that a youth follows his father's trade as a matter of course, and that the artizan castes do not rank very high in the social scale. Naturally enough, while manufactures were at a low ebb in former times, no very high degree of intellect was required to learn all their mysteries, except-ing always that of the stone mason and the armour-makers who lived by patronage and not by open competition. But now that the requirements of civilized life are greater, not only manual skill and dexterity, but intellect and brain are required to fully work out the necessary problems, and men of a higher education must take the matter up if the artizan work of Bombay is to be raised to a European level. The one fact that requires recognition is that Western work must be done by Western methods if it is to be well done. Every nation has its par-ticular quality in which it shines supreme : India is famous for philosophy and the de-corative arts, while England is pre-eminently the home of practical civilization as evidenced in the trades, and young Bombay should re-cognize this by sending some of her members to England to learn the trades thoroughly from a master's point of view. It is useless to rely entirely on European supervision, for the workman when told of his errors of inexactitude smiles to himself at the Sahib's fad, and, directly he is out of sight, goes on in the old way, which was good enough for his father and is good enough for him. As is natural among a newly-educated race, all the native youth of the present day strive after a clerk's appointment as the *summum bonum* of their desires, and would rather be writers in a Government office on Rs. 30 a month, than master artizans on five times that pay. The feeling is natural enough and is incidental to the recent spread of a literary education. But we can hope that when the educated natives become the seniors (and at present education is deficient among the elders) they will see how important are the manufacturing indus-tries of this presidency and will send their sons to learn to be practical mechanical en-gineers and tradesmen ; then they can speak with authority to the working classes and will be listened to.

If something of this sort is not done, the trade which affects the artizan classes will slowly but surely ebb away from Bombay. We hear of certain articles of iron and even of wood that were formerly produced locally are now imported from England or Germany because it is found that better work can be obtained at cheaper rates than in India. That is, the wages in Europe are such that even with the addition of freight charges they remain economically lower than those required in India. This is partly due no doubt to the fact that the English artizan works faster than his Indian compeer, and also that being stronger, he can do more work unaided. For instance, he uses a plane himself instead of having a boy at the far end to help him to work, and he uses a spade without requiring a mate with a bit of string to lift it when full. The cost of coal in Bombay has also something to do with it. But all these conditions must be taken into account in fixing the rate of wages obtainable, for the laws of supply and demand are uninfluenced by local considerations of that kind. Moreover, the trades-union principle must not be pressed too far in Bombay. It works well enough in England and America, for the workmen there are a necessity to the world, and they govern their prices by quality and also by competition. But even there the Germans are running them close with their low wages, long hours, and cheap food. Still the world must have British manufactures as long as they keep within practicable limits, but the world has no absolute need of Bombay as a manufacturing town. As a shipping and com-mercial centre it has a strong and permanent basis, but we cannot forget that commercial Bombay and manufacturing Bombay are two cities. The former must flourish from its mere position and natural advantages, but the latter is dependent on the market, which the artizans must conform to so far as skill and industry can enable them to do.

WE have from time to time recorded the efforts that are being made by the Parsees of Bombay to provide schools for the girls of their community—efforts which have set an example to the other native communities which must some day be followed on an adequate scale. Meantime it may not be out of place to point out that there is need for economy as well as for energy in educational enterprise, and that it would be impolitic if those who have charged themselves with the good work of providing schools for native girls did so without seeing first that full use is made of provision already in existence. There is, for instance, the Frere-Fletcher School, which was designed mainly to fulfil the purposes that they have in view. Its constitution is somewhat peculiar, but it is in its peculiarities themselves that its suitability for meeting the educational necessities of the native communities is most conspicuously shown. The founders had chiefly in view the provision of a high class education for native girls, under European management, and in close association with European girls. Competent educationists have declared from experience that this association of the two elements is beneficial to both ; the founders of the school believed in it, and they have been sup-ported in their belief by the managers of more than one of the Bombay schools. The condi-tions of the trust, moreover, compel them to accommodate the school mainly to the require-ments of the native community. The half-lakh of rupees which Mr. Premchund Roychund gave to the school some years ago were given on the condition that one-third of the average number of girls attending it should be natives, and as a matter of fact the propor-tion has at all times been much greater. Last term, for instance, about sixty of the pupils were natives—mostly Parsees—to only one European day scholar, and ten orphan boarders. And as another security that the school shall work mainly for the benefit of the natives of India, the trust deed carefully provides against anything like propagandism being brought to bear upon the pupils. There is a clause in the deed to the effect that as regards all non-Christian female children admitted to the school none of them shall be required to receive religious instruction of any kind, or to be present at any religious ordinance or obser-vance, except with the permission of their parents. It is in contemplation shortly to bring the school under the operation of the grant-in-aid rules by the adoption of the Code standards. When this has been done the school will be more nearly suited to the requirements of the native community, and it will the more fully meet the requirements of the Parsees who are making such sacrifices for the education of their girls. This community, it is understood, contemplate providing three new girls' school ; they will probably find in the Frere-Fletcher School, and such other schools as may be constituted on an equally broad basis, an acceptable contribution to the satisfaction of their wants, and pro-bably some relief to the heavy expenditure that their enterprise would entail. In addi-tion to the subjects of the Government standards, modern languages, drawing, and music are taught, and the names of the founders—Frere-Fletcher and Prescott—sup-ply a guarantee that the interests of native pupils will not be subordinated to any narrow interest. The only, and we think a sufficient, pretext for calling attention to the matter is the necessity of avoiding anything like waste in the expenditure of educational resources, and of making the fullest use of those already in existence.

RUMOUR is already busy in anticipation of the Birthday Honours *Gazette*. Amongst the least unlikely recipients of the favours of the Crown, Mr. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. J. B. Lyall, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, are mentioned.

THE OUTLOOK IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PYINMANA, APRIL 2.

COLONEL SARTORIUS came in on the 16th instant, his second party under Captain Broome of the same regiment not following until the 18th. The country traversed appears to have been astonishingly improved since last patrolled. Everywhere desert-ed houses are being roofed and repaired for re-occupation. Gardens are being fenced ; roads are being used in preference to the jungle tracks ; every small village is brave enough to announce partic-ular days for special market purposes ; and individual coolies are commonly met carrying produce and goods of all sorts, evidently with a fearlessness of assault or robbery, which must be a new sensiment in the land of Theebaw and Bob Shway. Vague news of two small Bohs some-where beyond the hills was received ; and for want of better *kubber*, this will probably be used as reason for an expedition. But whether it be that people are genuinely siding with law and order, or that they are merely basking hay while the sun shines, well knowing that the rainy season will be the dacoits' opportunity, is a question upon which opinion is divided.

The reception accorded to our troops everywhere was just what might be desired. No running away, no sulking as we passed, the answer of those who say : "You are powerful, and rightly or wrongly will do as you please." There was a mingling of reason-able curiosity with perfect confidence ; some slight formal coolness as of patriots who felt themselves no longer a nation in the expression of the more prominent villagers ; but, over all, an air of wonder at their increasing courage and prosperity, and even a desire to invite attention to the progress made under the new rulers. You will appreciate the diffidence with which all such attempts to set forth the results, so far tangible or moral, of the campaign here must be offered, filtered as all infor-mation necessarily is, through many minds and mouths ; and, even when obtained at first hand, picked up amidst distractions. Nevertheless you may accept the above as a fair statement ; being as it were the average of the views of Myokes and merchants, colonels and commissioners, police, railway engineers, and actually dacoits.

WHERE DACOITS ARE EXECUTED.

As I write, one of those melancholy processions, which formerly ended so frequently at the local Tyburn Tree, is passing ; and while the three shackled prisoners squat in the denuded Burmese fashion, I am briefly informed that they were found in possession of the keen dahs and dangerous looking old flint lock muskets which are being carried by their police escort along with them. They protest that they were not only not malcontents or dacoits, but that they had known more prosperity and security during the past half-year than they had ever dared to dream of. The weapons were only a folly, an ornament, a custom. The dahs were useful every day in domestic and innocent ways ; the flint-locks had no flints, could not be fired in fewer than ten attempts with nipple pins and sparks, and were more objects of terror to bearers than to foes. So, as a sign, they straighten up and move off, salaaming frequently in the two-palm Burmese way.

By-the-bye, when honestly-confessed morbidity made me search below the stockade for what I have called the Tburn Tree, I did not find it ; and when I did come to recognise it, it was by accident. It is a large quarled sturdy mango-tree, springing from the gre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* AND MR. DILLON.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The House of Commons last night rejected, by 317 against 233 votes, Mr. Gladstone's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the charge of falsehood brought by the *Times* against Mr. Dillon.

An amendment, brought forward by Sir Edward Clark, the Solicitor-General, to the effect that the House decline to treat the matter as a breach of privilege, was subsequently adopted.

THE FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

In the House of Lords last evening, Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Dufferin had telegraphed stating that his information did not confirm the report relative to the victory gained by the Shinwaris in the Khyber district.

No fighting, the Viceroy says, has taken place in the vicinity of the Khyber, although it appeared that an engagement occurred on the 12th ultimo between the Ameer's troops and the Hotaks—both sides claiming advantage, and the Viceroy adds that he has no reason to believe that the Ameer Abdur Rahman is not holding his own.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FARCE.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a banquet given at the Criterion last night, said that he believed that the nation will, after a time, by a sharp expression of opinion, stop the grotesque and melancholy farce which is being played in the House of Commons.

FRANCE AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

PARIS, MAY 7.

M. Goblet, the French Premier, speaking at Havre to-day, said that he hoped the French nation will retain the coolness and resolution which were shown during the incidents which recently took place, for the period was really a time of trial for the nation.

France, he said, earnestly desires peace, but to maintain which she would neither sacrifice her rights nor honour.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC: DETENTION OF MAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 8.

At 1-30 a.m. on Saturday, fifteen wagons of a goods train were derailed six miles from Damaun, all of them being smashed. Fortunately nobody was injured.

The accident is alleged to be due to an axle becoming heated, resulting in derailment and telescoping of the wagons.

Part of the line between Damaun and Pardi was torn up.

Through traffic has been temporarily stopped. The mail train which left Bombay on the evening of the 7th was detained at Damaun seven hours, until an assisting train in charge of Mr. Tudball arrived from Bombay, when the passengers were transferred to another train for Bombay. The Surat side passengers had to walk with their luggage across the broken line. The Railway management, considering the difficulty of the circumstances, was excellent. Mr. Justice Bayley was in the mail train from Bombay.

A large gang of coolies are at work removing the *debris*. It is believed the line will be restored by

[illegible]SH POST ATTACKED BY DACOITS IN BURMAH.

GALLANTRY OF A JAMADAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MAY 7.

[illegible] reported that the 4th Brigade at Sidotia [illegible] attacked at 4 a.m. on April 4th by a large [illegible]dy of dacoits. Capt. Rindle, commanding 10th [illegible]L, was killed in a charge against the enemy. Jamadar Noorsawmy took command and dispersed the enemy by 7 a.m., killing 10.

Our casualities were Capt. Rendle killed and four sepoys wounded.

The dacoits again attacked the post on May 2nd and 4th. On the latter date they were again driven off, losing 30 killed. Our casualties were Jemadar Noorsawmy severely wounded and one sepoy slightly wounded.

The Mounted Infantry from Pilanjaw and Sailim left for Sidotia on receipt of news of the first attack.

The Burmans disbelieve the report of Hla-Oo's death.

Theebaw Sawbwah has sent two of his sons, two nephews, and 12 other Shan lads to the Royal school of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Mandalay for an English education.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PILGRIMAGES TO MECCA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 7.

A Resolution in the *Gazette of India* states that Government have appointed Messrs. Cook and Son Pilgrim Agents for three years. In the event of Government withdrawing from the arrangement after that period, Messrs. Cook and Son are to be at liberty to carry on the business as a private enterprise. The Government do not constitute a monopoly in favour of the firm, but are satisfied that pilgrims would do well to take advantage of the firm's arrangements.

After giving the fares and other charges to Jeddah and back, the Resolution states that tickets will be kept in the office of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of every district in India, and a register will be kept to facilitate the refund of cost when the tickets are not availed of. The cost of the tickets shall be refunded to purchasers, or in case of death, to their heirs, when the holders have been unable to start on the pilgrimage.

Messrs. Cook and Son have engaged to send a Mahomedan employé of the firm on each steamer to see that the pilgrims are properly taken care of, and a Mahomedan doctor will accompany each steamer.

The firm will also be prepared to send a Mahomedan to accompany a party of pilgrims to Bombay, provided the party consists at least of 30 persons. Arrangements have been made to enable pilgrims to deposit cash at a small charge at Messrs. Cook's Agency in Bombay, and draw it at Jeddah; and it is contemplated to make provision whereby pilgrims will be able with full regard to their religious customs to purchase food on board steamers at moderate rates.

Messrs. Cook and Son have agreed to submit their accounts for audit during the years for which Government has granted them a guarantee against actual loss to the extent of £2,000 in the first year and £1,000 each of the two following years.

Government desire the widest publicity to be given to these arrangements.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

To-day Colonel Filgate, Accountant-General, was examined before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission. He gave details of the working of the department, and the number of military men and civilians employed in it.

There were some very good civilians, but the military men were, as a rule, better. He thought a test for civilians should be issued. Natives did not apply to get into the department, and there was only one in the higher grade who had been promoted from the lower grade. Although many were superseded by admissions from the Executive branch, promotion in the department had been rapid.

Great confusion was created in the accounts through the Government appropriating each year's unexpended balance, and making no allowance for it in the following year's budget.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, the next witness, recommended increased employment of natives in the higher grades of the department. He did not think that by holding a competitive examination in this country they could get Europeans of the stamp employed by the Bank of Bengal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 6

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Mackay arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 7.

The Italian Mail steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 16th ult., arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Melpomene, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s. s. Cathay, from China, left for Bombay at 6 p. m. on Saturday.

The mail steamer Ballarat, from Australia arrived.

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The S. M. steamer Clive, from Rangoon arrrived.

ADEN, MAY, 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Electra, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	86,000	bales.
" " Surats.....	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	33,000	"
" " Surats ...	1,00	"
Stock of Cotton	971,000	"
" Surats.....	83,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London...	14,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been flat.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight.....	1 4-1
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. "	70½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	108½
Bar Silver	43½ q. nl.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond British Frontier.—and also Bangkok to Saigon interrupted Communication with Porto Rico, British Guiana and West Indian Islands, east and south of Porto Rico Rico interrupted.

THE Calcutta mail train arrived in Bombay seven hours late on Saturday, the train having been detained at Nursingpore through the derailment of an engine and two trucks in front of it.

MR. FURDONJI JAMSETJI, Private Secretary to the ex-Minister Sir Salar Jung, has been continued in his appointment in the service of the Hyderabad State. His Highness the Nizam has increased Mr. Furdonji's pay to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, with house allowance.

MR. W. F. O'DONOGHUE, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, has been appointed to officiate in a similar capacity in Madras, in the room of Major Biscoe, now on furlough.

IT is officially notified that the Queen's Birthday will be kept in India on the 24th May.

THE translation of the International Copyright Convention, in which India shares, appears in the *Gazette of India*. The Convention comes into force about the autumn.

SIR A. CROFT will compile his review of education not at Simla, but at Calcutta, where the necessary papers are available and greater facilities exist for printing at the Government Press.

MAJOR BARR, Political Agent in Rewah, acts for Colonel Bannerman at Gwalior, when the latter takes up the Central Indian Agency.

DAFFADAR KHAN, Agent to the Chitral Chief, is now in Simla on his annual visit to the Government of India. All seems quiet in the petty States between Kafiristan and Kashmir.

THE latest news from Afghanistan *via* Kandahar, says the *Pioneer*, presents the position there as darker than it has yet been painted. Sikandar Khan, it would appear, has exaggerated greatly his successes against the Ghilzais in the middle of last month. So far from being able to follow them up, he is now entrenched on the borders of the Maruf District, while the Hotaks remain in their old position at Arghesh.

THE Governor of Kandahar, in obedience to orders from the Amir, is busy enlisting Durani recruits with a view to sending a large force against the Hotaks. The Amir does not allow the rebellion to interfere with his usual severe policy. He is still punishing by death, fine or imprisonment all who fall under his displeasure.

DISTURBING rumours come from Persia of continued activity at Chaharjui, where the Russians are collecting supplies as if preparing for a move southwards into Kham-i-Ab.

AN up-country paper states that it has been practically decided to change the gauge of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and that Colonel Bissett is to visit England immediately to make the necessary arrangements.

MR. JOHN BEAMES, of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has tendered his explanation of certain charges brought against him by a portion of the Native Press, and Government is said to be perfectly satisfied.

THE Bengal Cavalry regiments sending each a native officer to England for the Jubilee festival are the 6th, the 14th, the 15th, the 18th and the 19. The 2nd Sikh 3rd Punjab Cavalry and Guides will also send an officer each. Captain Muir has paid a flying visit to Simla to get his orders and now comes to Bombay, whence the party will sail by the mail of the 13th instant.

A VERY interesting and important fact which is brought out in the Statistical Tables for British India, compiled by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce, Government of India, is the remarkable progress made by the foreign sea-borne trade of this country during the last fifty-two years. The value of the trade has risen in the years from 1834-35 to 1885-86 from £14,342,290 to £156,123,211. the increase being nearly eleven-fold, making on the average a rate of 19 per cent. annually.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 12th of April, was 149,480,280lbs. as compared with 147,258,663lbs. exported during the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 89,811,880lbs. as against 81,485,626lbs.

MR. WYNNE, Engineer-in-Chief of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has arrived in India with a strong staff of engineers for the new line. "Much, of course, cannot be done during the hot weather and rains," remarks an up-country paper, "but the arrangements to be completed during the next few months will enable the work to be begun in earnest next cold weather. The Chittagong-Assam and the Benares-Puri Railway surveys have been completed, and the engineers' reports are likely to be shortly in the hands of the Government.

MADRAS is the only place in all India which includes amongst its local industries a cement work. It is again the only part of India in which there are coffee works, of which there are twenty-one. In other matters, too, the Southern Presidency is to the fore. For instance, of the whole ten tile-manufactories in all India, no fewer than eight are in that Presidency, and of the remaining two, one is in Coorg and the other in the Hyderabad territory;—while of the forty tanneries returned for all India, no fewer than twenty belong to Madras, which also has three rope works out of the five in India.

For the first time in its history, Mahableshwar has received a visit from a Catholic Bishop. The Right Rev. D. Linden, S. J., Bishop of Poona, visited the station towards the close of last month. A correspondent, however, fears that "Catholic Mahableshwar hardly realised the importance of the occasion and the blessings which attend an episcopal visit."

THE Punjab Chiefs' College seems to be answering the purpose for which it was established. There are at present on the rolls of the College, say, 20 boys, who may be thus classified:—Nawab of Pataudi (Delhi) 1; Nawab of Tonk (Dera Ismail Khan) 1; grandson of the Jam of Las Beyla, 1; members of the Nawab of Maler Kotla's family, 3; Sirdars and Khans with private property, 12; Scholarship-holders, 10; son of the Sirdar of Buria, 1. One Sirdar has just left the College to take up the management of his own estate. Before leaving he wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab expressing his thanks for the care bestowed upon him, and stating his willingness to build, at his own expense, a small hospital for the use of the College.

THE Madras Government closed their review of the report on the administration of the District Municipalities in the Southern Presidency for 1885-86 with the remark that, on the whole, a considerable advance was made in Municipal administration during the year, and that the greater freedom given to councils under the new Act was worthily used. Amongst other thing they pointed out that, as regards supervision and management, except in Coonoor, were there is a paid chairman, and in Ootacamund, where there is a paid secretary, the establishments are, on the whole, of an inexpensive kind but they require an amount of supervision on the part of the chairman and the council, which Government fear they do not very often get. Government candidly confess that the tax on arts, &c., is, for several reasons, the most unpopular of the municipal taxes. Though its abolition, they say, is not practicable, they would, however, be glad to see its incidence lessened, wherever possible, by the exemption from taxation of the lowest classes of the schedule. As regards the checking of municipal accounts, Government trust that the present system by which the accounts are scrutinised by the Accountant General, will not only improve the system of account keeping, but also prevent embezzlements, which have of late become frequent.

THE manufacture of paper is rapidly increasing in this country, for according to the latest returns, there are now nine paper mills either in full or partial work. Of these five are in the Bombay Presidency, of which three are either in the course of construction or not yet in full operation. There are two in Bengal, the Bally and Tittaghur Mills, one at Lucknow, and one at Gwalior. Three of the mills in Bombay, and those at Lucknow and Gwalior are private concerns, but the others are companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 38,68,000. The value of paper produced by these mills in the year 1885, the last year of which any account is given, is stated to have been nearly 18 lakhs.

THE question of Antarctic exploration, under the auspices of the Royal Society of Victoria and the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, has recently advanced satisfactorily. At a late meeting in Melbourne a letter to the Committee from Captain Gray, of Peterhead, reputed to be the highest living authority on whaling, was read, in which he gave some very encouraging information regarding the prospects of a whaling expedition proving a success in the Antarctic Seas. The Committee thereupon decided to ask the Agent-General in England to invite shipowners to quote a price for the service, in conformity with the scheme already sent home. In case a satisfactory offer should be made, it was further decided that the Agent-General should seek the advice and co-operation of Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Captain Sir G. S. Nares, Captain Sir Allan Young, Mr. John Murray, late of the Challenger expedition, and Mr. Henry Green, shipowner, of Blackwall.

THE negotiations with the native Chiefs about the land for the proposed Simla Railway do not indicate any intention on the part of Government to proceed immediately with the construction of the line. The negotiations are of the nature of inquiries, the purpose of which is to ascertain that, should the railway ever be taken in hand, what would be the probable outlay required for the land needed for the line. The Government is willing at any time to make over the construction of the railway, on suitable terms, to private capitalists, but has no money of his own to spare for the project at present.

THE liquidation of the Cawnpore Ginning Company is still dragging its slow length along. The remaining assets of the concern are being expended in litigation against certain of the shareholders who repudiate their liability in respect of the value of the shares said to be standing in their names; and as several of these gentlemen have succeeded in establishing their immunity, the prospects of the liquidation are not very bright. Indeed, it is already quite evident that no return of capital whatever will be made to the shareholders.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Presidency Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition opens at Poona on the 5th September. The list of prizes appears to be a liberal one, and the committee may award those laid down, or add to, or deduct from, the sum awarded, as may be determined. The classification of the exhibits almost embraces everything from needlework to photography, while music is remembered, pigeon-flying included, and essays from both British and Native armies called for. The subject for the British Army essay is "Practical suggestions for the improvement of recreation-rooms, and the employment and amusement of the men in their leisure hours." For all ranks of the native army the subject is "On the advisability of introducing tests—professional and educational—to qualify for promotion or appointment to the commissioned ranks of the native army, and suggestions as to the extent to which such tests should be carried."

THE assault-at-arms for the European and Native armies of this Presidency will take place at Poona on the 26th and 27th August.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FERRIS, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been ordered to India to command the depot of his regiment at Allahabad.

A MEDICAL BOARD has been ordered to assemble and report on the state of health of Lieut. C. F. MacCartie, Madras Volunteer Guards Mounted Company, in Burma.

A SECTION of No. 4, British Field Hospital, has been transferred from Mandalay to Bhamo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SYMONS, Commandant, Mounted Infantry, has been allowed to proceed on tour of inspection to the 3rd and 4th Brigades, returning to Mandalay on completion of the duty.

MAJOR W. CLARK, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, having returned to India from special service in Burma, has been ordered home to join his regiment.

LIEUT-COLONEL W. KERR, the Buffs, has been ordered to England to join the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

CAPTAIN C. E. GUBBINS has been permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate from Burma, in anticipation of leave.

MAJOR J. T. CUMMINS, M.S.C., has been appointed Officiating Commandant, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V.C., K.C.B., has been posted to the Lahore Division.

MAJOR M. SANDILANDS, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Stewart, on leave.

MAJOR P. D. JEFFREYS, on return from Field Service, has been posted as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Sirhind Division, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Money transferred to the Rawal Pindi Division.

THE designation of the King's Own Borderers has been altered to "King's Own Scotish Borderers."

MAJOR T. C. DUKE, 1st West Riding Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major at Umballa.

BREVET MAJOR WATSON, Brigade-Major, Poona, having been ordered home on six months' leave, his duties have been taken over by Major Parker-Jervis, 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

THE Reverend J. Batcson has been appointed Wesleyan Chaplain to the troops in Burma, and ordered to Myingyan to visit the posts in the 3rd and 4th Brigades.

LIEUTENANT FISHER, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been ordered to Ava to command a company.

COMPETITION IN THE COTTON TRADE.—III.

THE cotton spinning industry of India may be considered at the present time in a fairly remunerative condition, and as it is, comparatively speaking, only in its infancy, and capable of almost indefinite expansion, it is bound in the near future to make rapid strides, and develop to a magnitude second only to the vast cotton trade of Great Britain, which has made its influences felt in almost every quarter of the globe. In the natural order of things, and taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, there must of necessity be a wide and rich field for capital and enterprise in the direction indicated. No possible combination can confine the cotton trade of this country within its present narrow limits; on the other hand, there is every indication of a new departure into the medium and finer branches of cotton spinning, with the prospect of successful competition with other producers. In the consideration of this all-important question we must examine—1st, "Cost of raw material," and in this element India should be credited with a distinct advantage over all her competitors for the trade of the East. That the raw material necessary for the medium and finer spinnings can, with careful cultivation and scientific irrigation, be produced in this country has become an accomplished fact, as proved by Messrs. Sugden and Co., of Kaira, and that it can be grown in sufficient quantities, with energy and enterprise rightly directed, there can be no doubt. 2ndly, We must take "cost of mills and machinery," and in this section it would at first sight appear that India is under a great disadvantage as compared with England, for the cotton mills in the latter country represent on an average a value of say, £1 per spindle and £20 per loom. (*N.B.*—The mills on the Continent and in America represent a cost of about three times this amount.) This apparent advantage, however, is counterbalanced by the number of hours worked here being much greater than in England, thus considerably reducing the charge per pound of production. 3rdly, "Cost of labour."—In this element we have in India a great advantage, which, as the workpeople become more efficient, will every day become more marked in consequence of this greater efficiency each individual workman will produce more and better work at of course less cost to the spinner. 4thly, "Cost of power." Under this head we are at present working under a disadvantage as compared with Lancashire, as coal is nowhere cheaper than there; still by the great economy of fuel now possible in consequence of the improvements in engines, boilers, and machinery, the relative importance of this element of cost is smaller than formerly and must become still more so. We have also to look to the development of the Indian coal fields, which sooner or later must yield a large and increasing output, and at a diminished cost. Again, there is naptha, which, in the writer's opinion, is destined to become the universal fuel of the near future, the use of which in our mills and factories will at once reverse the present order of things, and turn the disadvantage of the present extra cost in the expensive item of power into an advantage, 5thly. "Cost of reaching the consumer." The substantial advantage enjoyed by India in this respect is quite apperent, for here we are in the very centre of the great Asiatic consuming markets, which are the largest in the world. After careful examination of the whole case it is evident that with enterprise and energy on the part of the millowners, rigid economy and vigilant supervision in the management of the mills, less carelessness on the part of the workpeople, a friendly common interest among all concerned, there is undoubtedly a good future in store for the Indian cotton industry.

The following remarks with reference to the Oldham Limited Mills, from the annual report of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, may not be altogether out of place here:—

> The daily discussions which take place amongst the shareholders, as to why dividends are small or otherwise, have led almost every intelligent operative to become more economical with materials, more industrious, and to see what effect his individual efforts have upon the cost of the materials produced. In fact, the bulk of the working classes of Oldham have more knowledge of the buying of cotton, working it up, and selling the manufactured goods than most private employers had ten years ago. The cotton trade could not in these days be conducted at all, if mismanaged, so wastefully as was customary before the spinning companies were established. Profits now are not calculated by the penny or two pence per pound on the yarn, as formerly; much less than half those rates are welcome, and realise good dividends. The competition between the managers of one company and those another, and also between the directors of different companies, and the pride which each body of shareholders take in their own mill, is constantly leading to improvements in machinery and economy in every kind of manufacture, so that it is almost impossible for the management of any mill owned by working men to be seriously defective for any length of time.

The above extract is well worthy the careful attention of every one interested in the cotton trade of India and its future development. To conclude, a great authority in the cotton trade in England has not hesitated to place it on record that England's most formidable rival and competitor in the cotton trade is India, and that most unquestionably Manchester has more to fear from rivals in India than from either American or Continental competitors.

HERBERT E. WALMSLEY.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AT AHMEDNAGAR.

CURIOUS PROCEEDING AT A PULIC MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, MAY 5.

A LARGE and influential public meeting of the inhabitants of this city, was held on Friday last, in a spacious open ground in Dovdki Bazar, with the object of protesting against the proposal of the Municipality to increase the house tax and bhangy cess. Rao Bahadur N. R. Nisal occupied the chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered. A petition prepared in Marathi was then read to the meeting, unanimously adopted and signed by those present.

The points briefly stated in the petition were, that the Municipal taxes are already heavy enough; that the people are hardly able to pay them; that the collection of them was difficult, the Municipality having to seize household goods of a large number of tax-payers by the issue of distress warrants; that there does not exist any necessity for enhancing the present taxes, as the Municipal annual income is ample to allow, after covering all the expenses, a pretty large surplus sure to be augmented by the expected increase in the income from the import duty; and that as the imposition of the Government income tax is a still greater burden, even a small increase of any Municipal tax will press upon them severely. The next resolution carried by the meeting was the appointment of a deputation, consisting of half-a-dozen leading members, for the purpose of presenting the petition in question to the Municipality at at their general meeting next day.

Accordingly, the deputation attended the meeting of the Municipality, which was held on Saturday last, in the hall of the High School, where a large number of agriculturists was also present with the view of representing their own grievance. The petition from the people was presented to the president. The agriculturists also laid before the committee their own petition complaining of the new imposition of the bhangy cess contrary to the premise of the Municipality that it would never be charged upon them, and requesting to be exempted from it. Both the petitions were received by the president. When the discussion began no attention was paid to the preservation of order, consequently disorder and confusion prevailed. Proposals upon proposals and amendments upon amendments were introduced; and in discussing these, sometimes two and even three members were speaking at one and the same time either in support or against them. At one time the amendment was put to the vote at first and the original proposition afterwards; at another time this order was reversed. One member moved four proposals at once, another had to bring forward five at the same time. When votes were taken upon each set of these motions, a few members approved only three of them, some were in favour of two, a few gave their opinion for all; some were against one and a few opposed three of them. It is beyond comprehension how in such a state of confusion the votes were counted in order to arrive at a definite conclusion. The president is the same gentleman whose arbitrary conduct in his capacity as chairman of the Municipal managing committee in connection with the pulling down of a Marwaree's house (which had formed the subject of a civil suit), was exposed in your columns and those of other papers some months ago. After the question about the taxes was disposed of, the above statement of facts will give a general idea how the Municipal Local Government is being conducted in this city. It is to be earnestly hoped that the resolution unanimously carried by the public meeting of the inhabitants, that at the next Municipal election care should be taken to elect properly qualified, public-spirited and conscientious Municipal Commissioners will be strictly followed, and thereby secure the public good.

BARRACK TRAGEDY AT JUBBULPORE.

YET another barrack tragedy is reported from Jubbulpore, where a soldier of the Warwickshire Regiment on Wednesday morning, shot a comrade dead and afterwards attempted to commit suicide. There had been some quarrel between the two men about a dog; and the one threatened, on Tuesday night, to take the life of the other, as he did next morning, firing through his heart. The murderer then ran some way, and, in his haste to fire into his mouth, only succeeded in injuring his face, the ball not entering his skull.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON A PRIEST BY A BOMBAY CAPTAIN.

THE *Railway Service Gazette* is responsible for the allegations contained in the following paragraph:—"News of a disgraceful incident comes to us from Vypeen, in Madras. One Captain Raffin suddenly arrived there from Bombay with his niece, and called upon the Rev. Father Raymond, the Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church, in company with her. An altercation ensued and words led to blows, Captain Raffin striking the priest somewhat severely on the head and face. Father Raymond defended himself as best he could, but was no match for his assailant, who only desisted when compelled to do so by some gentlemen. The cause of the outrage is not at present known, but it will not long remain concealed as the case goes before the Magistrate."

HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT.

THE removal of the huts, &c., from Port Hamilton is a crucial instance of the penny wisdom and pound foolishness of the Admiralty. The simplest thing would have been to present the huts and other rubbish to the Corean inhabitants who are heavy losers by our withdrawal, but instead of that they were sold to a Chinaman for some 250dols. The Chinaman had to charter a barque at 40dols. a day to take them away and H. M. S. Firebrand towed the barque from Nagasaki to Port Hamiltonm for that purpose. The barque was duly filled but turned out to be too small, so the Firebrand was sent back to Nagasaki with the Chinaman. The latter succeeded in chartering a schooner and a junk, and the Firebrand set to work to tow them to Port Hamilton; but when they got past the Goto islands, not liking the look of the sea, they slipped their hawsers in the night and disappeared. The Firebrand could see nothing of them, and went alone to Port Hamilton. On her arrival there, the senior naval officer ordered her back to look for her tow, and meantime the Constance was filled up to the top of her rail with all the lumber and rubbish that was waiting conveyance, so that when the unfortunate Chinaman got back his 400dols. a day barque again there was nothing left for him to bring. Probably the Firebrand alone has burnt more coal over the business than the whole stuff brought and the Chinaman has made nothing by his bargain owing to the expense. Meanwhile the submarine cable which cost the Government between 70,000 and 80,000 pounds sterling only a little while ago has been sold for £15,000, and the Himalaya took down to Hongkong a load of rubbish which was not worth the expense of loading on and unloading from the steamer. It would be interesting to know how much the whol episode has cost.

THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER.

COLONEL GATACRE, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has lately made a careful examination of the country through which the new Bori Valley military road passes. His object, says the *Pioneer* was to ascertain the natural resources of the district more particularly as regards the tract between Loralai and the Derajat. The original alignment from Rakhni, just beyond the Sulciman, was nearly due west, but as this route was found by the engineers to be a very undesirable one, the road was diverted southwards to Kingri and thence westwards to Mektar and Loralai, our new cantonment in Bori. The section from Rakhni to Kingri can be easily made, but there are some difficulties to be overcome in the 40 miles from Kingri to Mektar. It is satisfactory to learn that on the Eastern section of this highly important road fuel, grass, and water can be obtained in quantities sufficient to meet all military requirements, while in the Bori Valley itself food-supplies for man and beast can readily be collected. Northwards, also, in the Zhob Valley are many camels which would be forthcoming for hire in case of war. The attitude of the tribesmen is just now all that could be wished, the various chiefs from all the districts about having been highly pleased at being received by the Commander-in-Chief during his recent tour. This new strategic road runs from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Peshin plateau and covers very completely the Harnai Railway, while at the same time affording an alternative line of advance from the Indus direct to the Khojak in case of the railway breaking down. The Zhobwals are not likely to attempt raids to the south now that our troops are cantoned in the Bori Valley; but if they are tempted to move they will soon be summarily checked, as the new road will allow of reinforcements being rapidly moved from Dera Ghazi Khan to the scene of any disturbance.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On looking over the list of newspapers and periodicals supplied to the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, I have been much surprised to find that there is not a single Catholic journal, magazine, or review, (Indian or European) furnished for the use of its members.

The Institute is not, so far as I am aware, denominational or sectarian in character, and the absence of any Catholic organ of opinion may, possibly, be an unintentional omission which but needs to be brought to the notice of the directors to have it immediately rectified.—Yours, &c.

May 7. W. A. T.

ARRIVAL OF THE I. M. S. TENASSERIM.

THE Indian Marine ship Tenasserim, Capt. A. Guiua, was brought in tow yesterday afternoon, to Bombay from Trincomalee. She left Rangoon on the 17th ult., and made her way for Bombay via Trincomalee; but while off the island of Ceylon, she was disabled from further proceeding by her steering gear breaking down. The I. M. S. Investigator, however, which was passing her, saw her distress, and coming to her assistance, took her in tow. The Tenasserim will go into the dock, and will remain in Bombay during the monsoon.

THE ORGIN OF THE GHILZAIS.

In view of the interest that now centres round the fortunes of the Ghilzais, a correspondent sends us the the following account of the beginnings and growth of the tribe, translated from a Persian manuscript, written by the Khan of Teseu, with additional information collected from the Chiefs of Lughman, Hissarak, and Sairbi.

An Afghan named Mukarram Shah quarrelled with his father the king of Ghor. Leaving his father's court, he travelled, he knew not whither, and found himself at last at the town of Bushire in Persia. Concealing his parentage, he sought out an old man noted for his piety and learning and inquired of him —"What was written in his destiny." The ascetic replied "that such knowledge as he required could only be gained by serving an apprenticeship as a fakir, and that in due time, by abstinence and prayer and with the help of God, his wishes might be granted to him. Mukarram Shah begged that he might at once begin his apprenticeship and also become the servant of this venerable Shaikh Futhoo. This request was granted, and day by day he waited on and served the old Shaikh, who grew to like him and finally trusted him absolutely. Imagining Mukarram Shah was other than he represented himself to be, he was subjected to repeated questioning by the Shaikh, who eventually succeeded in finding out that he was entertaining the son of the King of Ghor, and wisely caused him to be betrothed to his daughter. Caught in the claws of love, Mukarram Shah fell a victim to the charms of the Shaikh's lovely daughter even before the days of the betrothal were completed. When the old Shaikh understood how matters were he became furious, and abusing Mukarram Shah, said—"You have deceived me, oh son! I do not now believe you are a king's son." He at once sent a kasid to the King of Ghor to find out the truth of Mukarram Shah's story. The king having received tidings of his son, called his ministers together and said:—"This day have I received news of my lost son, prepare now robes and horses and gifts, and let them be taken by my most trusted nobles, and let them go and explain everything to the holy man Shaikh Futhoo." The kasid returned to Persia and told the old Shaikh all that had happened, and then obtaining an interview with Mukarram Shah induced him to take his (the kasid's) daughter also as his wife, for Mukarram Shah in the meantime had married the daughter of the Shaikh, and about this time she bore a son who was named by the old Shaikh "Ghul-zoe," meaning the "son of a thief." Mukarram Shah had now two wives, and remaining in Persia he married two other wives; but from the first two sprang the Ghilzai clans. Ghulzoe, the son of the first wife; Kakur, the son of the second wife. Ghul-zoe had two sons, the eldest Toran (from Tor, black); the second, Barhan (meaning worthy). Toran had two sons, Otakh and Tokhi; Burhan two sons, Esuaf and Esuaf; Esuaf had two sons, Suleiman and Ali; Esuaf had three sons, Zohak, Ishar, and Turki. The descendants of Esuaf, whose son Suleiman had five sons, are now known as the Maraf Kheyls, Aboubukar Kheyls of Tezin, and the Jabar Kheyls of Lughman and Hissarak. Some of the children of the sons of Suleiman took their mother's name for their clan; as, for instance, the Khatun Kheyls, who called themselves after their mother the Khatun Bebee, a celebrated woman of her time, having great power in the Khurd Kabul and Shutargardan Ranges at that period; but they are now one with Aboubukar Kheyls of Tezin. This has always been a strong and influential faction, numbering some 95,000 men and women; they had some 6,000 horsemen and 10,000 armed footmen. Up to the present time they retain their former prestige, and are obliged to supply for service with the ruling Amir a retinue of horse and foot. This section is better known as the Babukar Kheyls and are spread over Tezin, Khurd Kabul, Goga Manda, Charasia, Deh Subz, and Khojah Khusk Kar, near Ghorabund. Their present Chief is Khan Mahomed Khan, who receives an annual income of Rs. 9,000 from the Amir for the supply of horse and footmen, and as guardians of the road from Jugdulluk to Bhut Khak. The second brother, Niaz Mahomed Khan, was brother in arms with the present Amir, and accompanied him into exile after Amir Shere Ali gained the Kabul throne. These two chiefs rule the surrounding country and have even compelled a semblance of obedience from the famous Jabbar Kheyls, robber chieftains Sadu and Dadu, of Chakri.

The Tezin Valley was well known to our unfortunate fellow-countrymen in 1839, Sirdar Akbar Khan having conducted them thither, and confined them in the Zianah Fort, after the disastrous retreat through the Khurd Kabul and Jugdulluk defiles. I believe I am the only officer who visited this Fort during the campaign having come to Tezin to meet the Northern Ghilzai chiefs, just before the battle of Ahmed Kheyl, when there was a rumour of a coalition between the chiefs of the Northern and Southern Ghilzai clans. This Fort, located as it is in the heart of the hills, is approached by a deep ravine, rendering its position almost inaccessible, and is surrounded by orchards of apricots and by vineyards. I here met a man whom I at once recognised as a native of India. On interrogating him he told me he was a *bahar* in the Army of 1839, and being frost-bitten in the retreat was left like many others to die; he had lost his right foot, and some of his fingers, from frost-bite; he had been picked up by the followers of the Tezins Chief of that time and cared for by him. At the time I met him he was in the household of Niaz Mahomed Khan, being food-bearer to the zenana. He said he was quite happy, and expressed no desire to India.

The Maruf Kheyls, or second section of this clan, inhabits the Hissarak Valley, along the northern slopes of the Safed Koh Range from the Rud-i-Surkhab or (red river) to the western slopes of the Sai Kacha Range, when they mingle with the Babakar Kheyls of Tezin situated on the eastern slopes of the same range. Mazoullah Khan is the representative chieftain of this clan, the son of Urmila Khan, late Wazir of Kabul, and the most influential man in Afghanistan during the palmy days of the reign of the late Amir, Shere Ali Khan. This clan has many minor sub-sections who wander towards Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, feeding their flocks in the summer

Laghman, and eventually settled in and around Jugdalluk and the eastern end of the Laghman Valley. This tribe, consisting of some 5,000 souls in all, took the name of their father, Astanneh, hence the present corruption Stannazoe, the son of Astanneh or Stannazai. The tribe is one of minor importance and its members are principally employed as carriers and guardians of the kafilas passing through the Jagdalluk defile and over Adrak Badrak Pass into Laghman.—*Pioneer.*

EXPLORATION OF THE HIMALAYAS.

MR. CAREY'S TOUR.

MR. A. D. CAREY'S explorations in the highlands to the north of the Himalaya have been even more successful than we anticipated. In our issue of March 31st we noticed that the last date on which news had been received from him was the end of April 1886 when he was preparing to leave Lake Lob. Within the last few days we have heard of his safe arrival at Leh and Ladakh; and we are now able to give some particulars of his journeying during the past twelve months. He left Lake Lob on April 29th, 1886, having got together a caravan of his own carrying supplies. His route lay among the mountains to the southwards, and he succeeded in crossing the Altyn Tagh into Northern Tibet. No more inhospitable or barren region could be imagined than that which he explored. From April 29th until July 21st, eighty-two days, not a human being was seen. Then a caravan of Chinese pilgrims was met, but no supplies could be obtained from these travellers. On July 27th Mr. Carey left his own caravan and went off in search of food for his animals, which were given the rest and grazing in the Naichi Valley which they so much needed. He rejoined his party on September 1st having with much difficulty obtained a stock of barley. His caravan had thus existed without a break-down for four months on the stores which had been carried from Lake Lob. This was no small feat considering how barren is the uninhabited portion of Northern Tibet. Mr. Carey eventually returned to Yarkand, where presumably he wintered. His greatest difficulty was in the matter of guides: no trustworthy man could be got for the work save along the high roads where no guides are of course required. On the 7th of March the traveller left Yarkand on his return journey to India intending to avoid the Karakoram by taking a short route to Shigar in Baltistan. But his guide, plausible "old hand" furnished by the Chinese officials, failed him, being unable or unwilling to show the route. Mr. Carey had accordingly to work back to the Karakoram route, for to have ventured among the extensive and intricate glaciers on the Mustagh range might have resulted in a catastrophe. He found the "high road" as bad a one as could exist and yet be a road at all, and he marvelled at the enterprise of traders who could use it for the carriage of their goods. There was a good deal of snow on the southern side of the Karakoram and the cold was intense. The road was strewn with the bones of baggage animals that had perished in years gone by, and it was quite an open question at times whether the little party would get across in safety. The Changla pass which had finally to be crossed was also most difficult as the snow lay very deeply upon the road. But all obstacles were overcome by perseverance and Leh was at last reached. Mr. Carey has indeed during the two years he has been absent completed a journey of the highest geographical importance. He was visited nearly every place of importance in Eastern Turkishtan and has seen a little of Mongolia, Tibet and Western China. Most important of all, too, he has everywhere been well received by the local officials and the various inhabitants of the country, and this without even the shadow of an escort. We do not wonder that the Russian traveller Prejevalsky, who can never move without a band of Cossacks, left in a great hurry on one occasion when the solitary Englishman was within a day's march of him. The comparison between the two caravans would certainly not have been favourable to the Russian.—*Pioneer*

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THERE is abundant evidence that the economic and social conditions of Russia are rapidly undergoing a very marked change. Recent events have materially accelerated this transition. Russian society just now offers an interesting subject for observation, no matter in what direction the observer may turn, among the nobility and upper classes. The contempt with which any question bearing on the social improvement and advancement of the condition of the people was a few years ago treated has now given place to a certain undefined and scarcely disguised fear of some approaching popular convulsion which may shatter the present dangerously loose fabric of Russian society. The owners of large estates and employers of labour have sufficient discernment to observe the growing change in popular ideas and popular aspirations. The Russian Monjik possesses an amount of imitative talent and energy with which he is not generally credited. He needs only to be convinced of the advantage of emulation to stir these latent forces in his character. In this direction he does not lack counsel, guidance, and example. The enemies of autocratic and centralised Government have been busily propagating their doctrine among the people since the tragic death of Alexander II. The success of their teaching has during recent years been greatly assisted by a combination of untoward events affecting Russia's home and foreign policy and by the general wretchedness of the people's condition, to which short-sighted and incompetent Ministers have given no attention. Russia suffers deplorably from the undue attentions her rulers devote to the aggressive foreign policy of the Empire. Against the Socialist and Revolutionary propagandists there exists no effectual influence. Such an influence one would expect to find in the Church, but the Church is powerless. The simple Russian has the devoutest veneration for his orthodox faith, with all its outward signs and ritual pomp, but he has literally no respect whatever for the clergy, nor does it ever enter into the philosophy of the Russian priest to preach to his flock. It is a remarkable fact that the ranks of the violent revolutionists contain a considerable number of the sons of the clergy. It is only necessary to convince the Moujik that the Government has for generations been guided by the desire to keep him in ignorance so as to stifle every aspiration he may have to better his lot and free himself from the shackles of the corrupt *Tchinovniks*. This point gained the Socialist or Revolutionist propagandist find the rest comparatively easy. The Moujik becomes restive and rebellious under the conscription which he is now taught to look upon with mingled fear and detestation. Why, he asks, should he forsake his family and shed his blood for the caprice of Czar or Minister? He will fight for the fatherland when invaded, but he cares nothing for the glory of adding another province to the unwieldy Empire, whilst his native province is in a condition bordering on famine, and his destitute family are living on the charity of the rural commune and are subject to the kicks and cuffs of irresponsible Tchinovniks. If the condition of the Russian soldier were what it should be, if he were not robbed and starved by his superiors, if he were not wretched and miserable in the ranks, the conscription would be less galling. There is no private soldier in the world to be more commiserated than the ordinary Russian infantryman. Among the middle classes of Russian society the present discontent is quite as apparent. If they are not opposed to the revolutionary movement, they await some Radical change which shall revolutionise the present form of government. They are disgusted with the successive Ministers. They have hoped against hope for some large and tranquillising measures from the head of the State, but the measures are not produced. Ministers, good, bad, and indifferent, flounder on from bad to worse. Trade is paralysed, and public confidence in every department of the State is shaken. Police repression has lost its terrors for the disaffected. The army is in a serious degree forsaking its allegiance. Russian credit is shaken at home and abroad. The political status of Russia in Europe is sorely affected. What is to be the outcome of all this? If the question be put to twenty middle-class Russians, nineteen will reply, "Let the revolution take its course. Things cannot be much worse than they are at present."—*Daily News.*

SIR J. MILLAIS'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

ON april 12th, Sir J. E. Millais was present at the annual *conversazione* of the Sheffield School of Art, and distributed the prizes to the successful students. Dr. Sorby, president of the school, was in the chair, supported by Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley.

Sir John Millais, who was loudly cheered, said he had prepared many speeches for that evening, but he had decided to cast them all aside and tell his hearers an eventful story of his life. (Cheers.) Fifty years ago his parents brought him over from Jersey, took him to Southampton, and there took a place on the top of a mail coach for London. He remembered the incident of that journey vividly, but he would not dwell upon them; he would merely say that he recollected they sat on the seat behind the coachman, and that as they passed the railway, which was then in course of construction, the coachman made some derisive remarks about this new-fangled method of locomotion. He and his parents joined in the derision, for at that time a coachman was a [illegible]man; they had confidence in him, especially when he was driving four horses. (Laughter.) As they approached London he remembered that he observed a great red glow in the sky which was new to him, and he asked his mother what it was. "My boy," she said, "those are the lights of London"—the London in which he was to sink or swim. The first day they were in London, his father, who had been an officer in the Jersey Militia and who was very fond of soldiering, took him to the Horse Guards, and there he saw the giant horseman on either side of the gateway. The next day, the eventful day of his life, he was taken by his mother to Sir Martin Archer Shee, then president of the Royal Academy. They were ushered into an anteroom, and had to wait some time for the great man. When he appeared he received them with old-fashioned kindness and politeness. His mother, who was a clever practical woman (and here he should like to say that he owed everything to his mother), lost not a moment in telling the president the objects of their visit. She told him how their neighbours and friends in Jersey thought greatly of his talents, that she would not trust to the opinion of friends, and so she had come to him to ascertain from the best source whether it would be prudent for his father to bring him up as an artist. The first remark which Sir Martin Shee made he should never forget. He said, "Madam, you had better bring the boy up to be a chimney sweeper." They could imagine that his hopes looked very black indeed. Nothing daunted his mother replied, "But surely, Sir Martin, you will look at the boy's drawings before you decide." Thereupon a portfolio was brought up from the hall and opened and inspected by the president. After giving the drawings some careful attention the president turned to him, placed his hand upon his head and looked him steadfastly in the face, saying, "You did all these drawings yourself, my man?" He was too frightened to answer, but the president evidently thought he was not an impostor, for turning to his mother, he said emphatically, "Madam, it is your duty to bring this boy up to the profession." (Cheers.) Following this advice he was at once placed with Mr. Sass, a very celebrated master at that time, whose school was in Bloomsbury. Mr. Sass was unfortunately ill, and he must say he got little or no instruction from him. But he was placed among companions who were much older than himself, some very clever draughtsmen among the number, and he improved by looking at their work and obtaining their criticism upon his own work. Here he should like to say that he could not too strongly insist upon the advantage students might be to one another. He did not undervalue the influence of a tutor or master, but the master could not always be at a pupil's elbow when he might have 40 or 50 students to attend to. At Mr. Sass's he worked hard, very hard for so young a boy, and made great progress. From that school he got in to the Royal Academy as a probationer, and after passing a qualifying examination, he became a student. As the youngest student he remembered one duty in connexion with those early days. He was told off by the other students daily to obtain their luncheons for them. (Laughter.) He had to collect from 40 to 50 pence from his companions and go with that heard to a neighbouring baker's and purchase as many buns. (Laughter.) He had an eye to business even in those days, for he got a commission upon the transaction. (Laughter.) He always got a bun for himself gratis (laughter and cheers), and the good-natured baker gave him his best bun—a bath bun, value 2d. In the very first year of his studentship he entered for a prize, a medal given for the best drawing in the antique, and failed by one vote, so that he could thoroughly sympathise with those students who were not getting prizes that night. The next year he again tried, and to his joy and astonishment he won a first of three prizes. Since then he had tried for many medals, and he hoped they would not think it immodest in him to say that he had always won them, because it was a simple fact. (Cheers.)

In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Sir John Millais said he wished to say a few words upon art. On an occasion of this kind his brother artists invariably spoke of the great work of the Greeks, or they went back to the Italian masters in the middle ages, and spoke also of the English school, as represented by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Hogarth. He felt it a privilege to have an opportunity of referring to a branch of modern art with which they were all familiar. He alluded to illustration. He had been a humble pioneer in that direction, and he was succeeded by very great illustrators—Fred. Walker, Pinwell, and Caldecott. He considered these men had done a wonderful work in the direction of illustration that had hardly been recognised at its proper value. Some of the weekly publications contained such remarkably good art that he was proud to call attention to it. He would first instance *Punch*. (Cheers.) There was the veteran Tenniel, whom he remembered as one of the best antique draughtsmen in the Royal Academy. They would observe from Tenniel's cartoons the admirable training the man had had. And then there was Du Maurier; could anything be more charming than the beautiful English women and girls; those fine young athletes and guardsmen whom he placed in society or in rotten-row? (Hear, hear.) Then, turn over the page and look at Charles Keene's work, his rustic parson, his gardeners and railway porters. Look at the perspective of his railway lines and those trim little bits of English scenery which he delighted to draw. Then there was Furniss, who was remarkable in his line of work, distinguished entirely from the others, and also Furniss. (Cheers.) Although he was himself a painter, he was bound to own candidly that a great many of our fine pictures would be forgotten when the works of these men would give pleasure; they were the history of our time, as Hogarth's were. But not alone in *Punch* was this excellency of modern illustration. Look at the *Graphic*, look at the *Illustrated London News*; and the works those papers contained. Those marvellous drawings of Woodville—the spirit and go and the mastery over difficulties. Then Overend and Bartlett were excellent artists, and he could mention a score of others. He ought not to omit two names—Sullivan, a draughtsman in Punch, who did the most charming work, and Corbould in *Judy*, who drew horses better than any man since the days of John Leech. He next mentioned the name of Abby, an American by birth, who was thoroughly imbued with English feeling, and referred his hearers to drawings by this artist recently published by an American magazine illustrating the old song of "Sally in our Alley." He regarded these as the most beautiful illustrations he had seen since the days of Fred. Walker. He considered it a privilege to have had this opportunity of publicly expressing his gratitude to these men

THE HEROES OF DOGALI.

THE Naples correspondent of the *Daily News*. writes:—"The other day, in company with a medical friend, I visited the wounded soldiers who last arrived in Naples from Massowah, and whoare very comfortably lodged and nursed in the military hospital, La Trinita. Three vast saloons, light and airy, are devoted to the heroes of Dogali. Most of those who arrived a few weeks ago are already out of bed, and many have left for their homes. My attention was chiefly attracted to the last arrivals by the Ortigia, who were the most severely wounded, and had been kept at Massowah until able to be moved. They had a bad sea voyage, and suffered much, but are now nearly all going on well, though the majority are still confined to bed, for few of them have less than two wounds and some have even twelve. Most of them were very animated, answering questions readily, and showing a great deal of intelligence and knowledge of the nature and progress of their wounds, also describing vividly the terrible scenes of the final hand-to-hand fight.

"The Abyssinians jumped from their horses at a distance,' we were told by Luigi Zolli, a bright, light-complexioned young man from Forlì, who had had one ball extracted from his right side and one from his right thigh. Another had passed across and broken the fingers of his right hand, and he was beside out across the back of his neck by a scimetar, a wound, now healed, which he received as he lay helpless on the ground. 'They had jumped from their horses, which ran about wildly; the drums beat, and the bells, used by them as signals, sounded continuously; we were almost blinded by the smoke, and our enemies started up on all sides, some creeping towards us on their stomachs. When any fell, others sprang forward; they cared nothing for our bullets, they were like wild animals. Many had guns, but they shot wildly, firing at random, as if with shut eyes. We had similar weapons to theirs, and they in ours, the battle would have been over in five minutes. But we had held out for four hours. We killed more than a thousand, perhaps three or four thousand, before, to a man, we lay stretched on the field. The Abyssinian women and boys helped their soldiers to carry away their dead and wounded as soon as they fell; they disappeared we don't know how. No sooner was the fight over, than the women (naked except for a cloth or fringe round their loins, and armed, as were the young boys, with shield and lance), were upon us, tearing off our clothes and boots, and giving the death stroke to many a poor wounded fellow. In order to see if our officers were dead, they set fire to bits of our own clothing and applied the burning rags to arms or hearts. The adult Abyssinians had scimetars and guns besides the shield and lance. Sometimes the black demons caught our bullets on their shields, and they were flattened upon them. Their own bullets were not of lead, but other metal or small stones. One that wounded me broke into three bits as it entered my flesh. I, with five others remained three days on the field without food, and worse, without water, for everything had been taken from us. The rain that fell on the first night was good for our wounds, but we shivered with cold. We tried to keep off those who came to rob us, with stones, and managed to shoot one of them. None of us cried or complained. By nightfall no one was left on the ground but dead or wounded Italians; the Abyssinians had totally disappeared. We saw a group of comrades still alive at a little distance, and all the rest were dead. We called to each other to ask if no help was coming. Next day we began to crawl slowly in the direction of Monkullo; on the third day we saw some horsemen approaching, and, believing the enemy had returned, gave ourselves up for lost; but they turned out to be Moors, inhabitants of Monkullo, who bound up our wounds, put us on camels, and took us to Monkullo. We were too far gone to eat, but burning with thirst, we drank up all the water and wine they had with them. Oh, how we drank! I had no fever.' My medical friend did not believe him. 'No, I had no fever, for one feels it in one's head, and mine was quite clear. When we got near the fort we were nearly shot by our comrades, for they had pointed the cannon at us believing us to be enemies.'

"I afterwards spoke to Faustino Cardona, of Bergamo, one of the last to fall. He had been surrounded by seven or eight Abyssinians with curved scimetars, and had his hand almost cut off, besides three shot wounds. His hand has since been amputated. When they left him for dead, he stopped the bleeding of his wrist with a styptic he still possessed, and was later found by the Italians, who came to the battlefield with the ambulance. He had seen one of the two doctors fall, struck by a bullet, as he was attending to a wounded soldier. I found Domenico Savioli, from near Ravenna—the only man of his company at the battle, for he had been sent with the convey—recovering from six wounds, a sword cut on the left arm and hand being the lowest to heal. He had fallen with the first wound he received, and three Abyssinians rushed upon him and gave him, the others, afterwards despoiling him of all his clothes. He pretended to be dead, but later, moving his head a little to one side to avoid the sun in his eyes, he was observed by an Abyssinian, who immediately threw a large stone at him, which, luckily, did not kill him. He, too, crawled away, and reached Monkullo alone. Many a comrade, he is sure, who could walk got lost among the hill; for all did not know the road.

"Giovanni de Christina, a young fellow from Palermo" had in his hand a letter from his mother, as we came to his bedside. When the first batch of wounded reached Naples, the poor woman had come from Sicily in the hope of finding her son, and went away disappointed. Now she had heard that he had arrived, and had written. This young man was going on well, but he did not believe it. Besides a bullet in his side, which perforated the left lung, broke a rib, and issued at the back, he had two sword cuts on the left arm, and a lance wound two inches deep in the neck. He was one of the fifty left at the last who formed a circle round their colonel, De Cristoforis. He had shot with his revolver two Abyssinians who were aiming at the colonel, but the next moment De Cristoforis fell, killed by three balls coming from another side. Then he himself fell, and when the human hyenas who came to mutilate and rob the dead and wounded had stripped him, they took up his naked body, and literally threw him away, to get at others who lay beneath him. He fell on a heap of stones, and lost his senses. The cold rain at night revived him, and he crawled away, falling at every moment exhausted 'without a drop of blood left in my body,' he said. He crept under a bush, and endured alone for three days, watching the real hyenas issuing from their hiding-places, until at last he was found. 'Then,' he said, 'I wept. After that I spat blood for twenty days.' His large dark blue eyes still looked anxious and dilated, as if his terrible sufferings and the scenes he had gone through still haunted his memory. He was, however, the only wounded in the right leg, and though he thinks his wound will kill him sooner or later, he has no fever and no cough; and my medical friend reassured him, telling him his lung was sure to heal entirely.

"All these men were from the ranks, but near Luigi Zolli lay a corporal, Giuseppe Sterna, kept in his bed by seven wounds, four being cuts and three gun-shot wounds, the worst in the right leg, the ball having entered the foot and been extracted from the thigh; the nerves of his leg were contracted and it was undergoing a process of stretching. 'I had remained unhurt till nearly the last,' said the Corporal, 'with 30 or 40 other soldiers. Colonel De Cristoforis, who had dismounted, told me to hold his horse to shield myself, but while doing so, I was hit by a bullet and fell, and was immediately sabred by four or five Abyssinians. I lay for two nights and three days, unable to move. On the third day I was put on a camel and taken to Monkullo by some Basni-bsouks. Some of my comrades who arrived there at the same time, and had crawled part of the way, had employed four hours in traversing a space of about two hundred yards."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownagur, sail yesterday for Bhownagur, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE barque Tayaby cleared on Saturday last for Cochin, laden with a general cargo and eight deck passengers on board.

THE steamer East Anglia, 1,477 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain W. E. MacDowell, laden with a sundry cargo for Catania and Messina.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Balckow will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf. She is commanded by Captain Thos. Hughes, and carries a general cargo and 40 deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Lamport, 1,572 tons, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Cardiff under Captain J. Cotter. She has brought down a cargo of 3,354 tons of coals as per order. The Captain is the ship's consignee.

THE steamer Nedjid, 1,737 tons, Captain J. M. Reid, sailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Dr. M. A. DeQuadros, wife and child and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Angus.

THE steamer Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain W. Fippen, and consigned to Mr. C. Edulji, brought to Bombay on Friday last a cargo of Railway materials for the Indian Midland and S. M. Ry. Co., from Middlesbrough, having left that port on the 5th ultimo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons Captain D. Campbell, sailed from Bombay on the 7th with a general cargo and the following passengers for London *via* Karachi:—Mr. Alexander McIndware, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. C. G. Smith for London; Conductor Culten, wife, five children and one servant for Aden.

THE steamer Landoura, 2,148 tons, Captain John Gray, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Calcutta (April 26), via Colombo. The following are the names of passengers:—Captain O. B. Carew, Director of Indian Marine; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Donaldson, Mr. Daniels, and Mr. Dingle and 5 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
7TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Australasian	..	.....	A	J. Peorbhoy.
,, Asia	...	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kashgar	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Sutlej	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Vulcan	...	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Borcsford	...	.....	F	C. Eduljee.
,, Clancorry	...	.....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Yesso	...	.....	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Peveril	...	.....	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Methley Hall	...	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Hajeen	...	.....	O	B. Shapoorji.
,, East Anglia	..	.....	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, City of Canterbury	..	.....	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Nedjid	...	.....	Q	Captain.
,, Kt.of George	..	.....	..	.....
,, Miranda	...	.....	..	.....
,, Recta	...	.....	..	.....

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Miranda (s)	Fippen	Middlesbro', April 5.
	Lamport (s)	Cotter	Cardiff, April 7.
	County of Salop (s)	Rice	Cardiff.
8	Alnacraig (s)	Buyers	Cardiff, April 7.
	I.M.S. Tenasserim	Guin	Rangoon, April 17.
	I. M. S. Investigator		
	Landoura (s)	Gray	Trincomalí, Calcutta, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Nedjid (s)	Reid	Amsterdam.
	Asia (s)	Craig	Aden and Liverpool
	Methley Hall (s)	Bach	Port Said and Liverpool.
	East Anglia (s)	McDowell	Cat-nia & Messina.
	Medusa (s)	Ferini	Trieste, &c.
	Hunara (s)	Campbell	London.
	Hajeen (s)	Newey	Leghorn.
	Australasian (s)	Simpson	London.
8	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Tayaby	Nakoda	Cochin.

The steamer Mecca, commenced to load on last Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Henry Balckow, Hughes, cleared on last Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury (s), 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 80 bales cotton, B and A Hormarji; 3,997 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 125 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales wool, B Bogs.

Anjer Head (s), 111 bales cotton, A Kalidas; 45 bales cotton, P Tiramdas; 500 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Mamelukes (s), 200 bales cotton, F Massoty and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lady Latimer (s), 675 cwts rapeseed, S. Jeevandas.

Star of Victoria (s), 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Sutlej (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hornhead (s), 48,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Principality (s), 900 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR VENICE.

Siam (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 850 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bosphorus (s), 10 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Siam (s), 510 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 370 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 80 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 750 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 610 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Energia (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, 7,500 cwts gingelly seed and 3,000 cwts castor seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Recta (s), 794 cwts teaseed and 1,233 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

Waverley (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Kt-of St John (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co; 350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Kairos (s), 255 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,100 cwts gingelly seed, E Caderbhai.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

Archimede (s), 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Kt-of St John (s), 14,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

East Anglia (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Anjers Head (s), 700 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yesso (s), 6, cwts poppy seed, 126 cwts groundnuts and 2,500 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Florence (s), 830 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Beresford (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nizon and Co; 500 bales hemp, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Cloncourry (s), 650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 430 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

Knight-of St. George (s), 1,050 cwts poppy seed, Lang Moir and Co; 1,500 cwts rapeseed and 1,500 cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

New City (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.

Saxmundham (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar (s), 25 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist J H Latimer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s), 25 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 85 bales twist, C Ebharam.

Bormida (s); 25 bales twist, C Jamsetjee; 90 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Roberts, Lt-Col, Bl, Genl List Cavy, on furlough, to England.

Selkaid, Lt-Col, Bl, 1st Bl Cavy, on leave, to England

Abeigh-Mackay, Major, Bl, 8th Bl Cavy, on leave, to England.

Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo V C, on leave to Naini Tal.

Merewether, Col, Bo, R E, on leave to Mahableshwar.

MAY 8.

MacGeorge, Lt, Bo 1st Dn. Guard, to join, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, May 9, 1887.

1. There will be no Brigade Parade on Wednesday next, 11th instant.

2. The following extract from G. O. is published for information:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, April 29, 1887.

No. 238, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to resign his commission:—Lieut. Henry Stead.

No. 239, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps—Certificates of proficiency as prescribed in para 106, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX., have been awarded to the undermentioned Officers and Sergeants:—Lieuts T. J. Bennett, J. P. Cornforth, and F. W. English; Cr-Sergts. V. Tobardo, R. Spooner, and L. Barfield; Sergts H. Prescott, S. Myers, and E. Thomas.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 2 9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 4 6
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 2 9
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 3 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 6	0 3 0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each		3 8	0
Do. Head, per lb.		0 2	0
Sausages, per lb		0 4	6
Bacon per lb.		0 4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set		0 8	0
Do. Lard, per lb		0 6	0
Pork, Salt, English		0 12	0
Boiled lard per lb.		0 12	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter, 2nd sort		1 0	0
Fore do. do.		0 12	0
Head, feet, liver and heart		0 7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb.		0 4	0
Do. salt, country		0 4	6
FISHWOOD—		Rs. a.	p.
Coal, Europe, per ton		17 0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund		0 8	0
Babool, per candy		6 0	0
Do. per maund		0 3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy		5 8	0
Do. do. per maund		0 3	6
Aina, per candy		4 12	0
Do. per maund		0 3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy		3 6	0
Do. do. do. per maund		0 2	6
Kurmell, per candy		4 4	0
Do. per maund		0 2	9
Khaire, per candy		6 8	0
Do. per maund		0 4	0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per score		0 1	0
Lime, per score		0 1	0
Mixed, per score		0 0	9
Pumpkin, large, per score		0 1	3
Do. small, per score		0 1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer		0 0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer		0 0	7
Do. pounded, per seer		0 1	6

MILK AND BUTTER—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1	6
Jagree, per maund	2 4	0
Butter, English, per tin	0 15	0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12	0
SUGAR—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 15	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 10	0
Sago, per seer	0 1	6
OIL—		
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 14	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 3	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 12	0
BREAD—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 18 oz., each	0 1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 18 oz., each	0 1	6
Do. brown, each	0 2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 0	4
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0	7
Bajri Rice per lb.	0 0	6
DRY FISH—		
Pomfret, white, large, each	0 1	6
Do. do. small, each	0 1	0
Surmaye, large, each	1 0	0
Do. small, each	0 4	0
Palah, large, each	0 2	6
Do. small, each	0 2	0
Dhomes, large, each	0 1	3
Do. small, each	0 0	9
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 1	6
Do. small, per dozen	0 1	0
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0	6
Doongry fish, each	0 0	3
GHEE—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 3	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 0	6
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12	0
GRAIN—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4 12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3 12	0
Gram, Jamboosar per pharra	3 12	0
Do. Ghautee, per pharra	2 14	0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, fro a whoa the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining Unexceptionably sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER.
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 40 0	,, ..
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, ..

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubmheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Uterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frande	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leorille	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barregrre	,, 16 0	...

From J. HOMMEL & SONS, WIESBADEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZSCARVANT.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

F. Descandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munnor- Red Bars }	,, 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
hambertin	,, 28 0	

WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
,, *	,, 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ..
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,,	,, 5 0	,, ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Basols	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Bachera	,, 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Mareango a case of 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	,, 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Finest Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 12 to 20.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality 1 lb. tin at	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	For Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	,, 2 0	,, ..
Celery	...	,, 0 10
French Beans	...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	...	,, 0 10
Young Peas	...	,, 0 12
,, ,,	...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soups	...	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 8

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No order for less than one original package of Wines, [illegible] (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
All orders should be accompanied by a remittance for payment in Bombay.
Interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum after three months.

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Rampart Row.

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[illegible] CORNHILL, LONDON,
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[illegible]s free on application or may be obtained [illegible]ING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or [illegible] NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay* [illegible]tes on application.

[illegible] broad
[illegible] foot
[illegible] et
[illegible] d.

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FOR PRESENTATION.

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Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
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SILVER SETS—
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SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

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Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

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Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

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Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

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Silver, sets of 2 or 3 in Case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

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Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherche* specimens of modern art; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

March 11th 1887.

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AND SUN HATS.
THORPE AND CO.
GENTLEMEN'S

	Rs.	A.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best drab felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT drab felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMENT with BULGE, extra wide brim	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT white drill Shootin gHat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill...	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes ...	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON Drab Felt, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTCN, fine felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad..	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, Well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered, fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, Fawn, Navy Blue, and Brown ...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the [illegible] made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the [illegible]nt Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious

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INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

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WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9 8
Do. Square Crown	,,	9 8
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Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	,,	9 8
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It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after paving tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the nventor and patentee

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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WE desire to call attention to the undermentioned brands. We are sole Agents in this Presidency for them. We recommend them as being in every way suitable for India.

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BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 18 0	Cash.
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24 12	,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 18 0	,,
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24 12	,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
	Per case of 4 dozen quarts	,, 23 0	,,
	Per case of 8 dozen pints	,, 32 0	,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17 4	,,
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24 0	,,
	Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60 0	,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—			
	Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60 0	,,

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17 4	,,
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
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Price Rs. 2.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been used in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time as pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing gravel in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 33.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
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